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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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The Daily Commercial.

From Grant.

LEE is manifesting his reluctance to retire within the defenses of Richmond, and is represented as having taken up a naturally strong position on the outside—in regard which, however, we have no definite information. Nor are we informed how much farther GRANT will be able to carry the flanking policy which has thus far been so successful in drawing the enemy away from his defenses. However that may be, it can scarcely be otherwise than that LEE will soon realize that the prime difficulty of his position, is in regard to supplies.

We are assured that GRANT has already commenced receiving supplies from his new base, the White House, and that telegraphic connection has been established with headquarters. This shows wonderful energy, and the same forethought which has characterized the campaign since the Rapidan was crossed.

Concerning future movements we have not sufficient data to form an opinion. It is not improbable that, our army requiring rest, no general engagement will take place for several days, unless the enemy brings one on. We may safely conclude, however, that we are entering neither on a period of inactivity nora campaign of fruitless engineering. Gen. GRANT will wait not an hour longer than he gets ready to do what he has made up his mind to do. What that will be will be determined only when he acts.

Late News Items.

Mobile papers received at New Orleans announce the death, in Georgia, on the 10th of May, of Thomas Butler King, one of the prominent men of the South, who was among the first and most active in the secession movement in Georgia. Mr. King was born in Hampden, Massachusetts, August 27th, 1801, so that he was nearly sixty years of age.

Among the killed in the recent battles at Spottsylvania C. H., was Major A. H. Snyder, formerly editor of the Mercer *Whig*, and more recently State Senator from Mercer county.

The War Department has ordered that men in the one hundred days' service shall be allowed by the Boards of Enrollment in the districts in which they have been drafted ten days' time after the expiration of their term of service to procure substitutes or pay commutation. In case they enter the service in person, they will be credited with the time they have already served.

Hon. Isaac Sienker, Adjutant-General of this State, is dangerously ill at Harrisburg. It is said that his recovery is extremely doubtful.

The House Committee of Foreign Affairs have instructed their Chairman to report a resolution maintaining the right of Congress to dictate the policy of the Government concerning the encroachments of foreign powers on this Continent.

General Intelligence.

Sturgeon fishing is prosecuted in the waters of the Delaware on a large scale. The New York dealers pay from two to five dollars a fish. Being spiced and canned, they are said to be but little inferior to mackerel. We think we will continue to prefer the salmon.

Another batch of rebel mail carriers were captured on the Chesapeake, near Annapolis, a few days since. They threw the mail bag overboard, which, having weights attached to it, sunk and could not be recovered. A quantity of gold and greenbacks were found on the captured parties.

A so-called "segar steamship" is building on the Thames for Mr. Winans, of Baltimore, and will be launched with her steam up and ready for sea by about the middle of August. Is she for the rebels?

About one thousand contrabands, most of them women and children, have reached Washington from the neighborhood of the late battle fields. They brought with them huge bundles of bedding and clothing.

The Gloucester *Telegraph*, of Saturday, says: Favorable news has been received from our mackerel fleet "down South." One vessel had seventy-five barrels, and the promise was good for fair trips.

Messrs. Hope & Co., of Amsterdam, are negotiating a new loan at five per cent. for the Russian government, and most of the sum has been already subscribed. The money is to be employed in completing the railroad which is to unite the Black Sea with St. Petersburg.

It is said that the rebels confront Hunter in the Shenandoah Valley, with 40,000 men.

The capture of the steamers Granite City and Wave, at Sabine Pass, is confirmed.

The Scene of Sherman's Operations.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from the battle-field of Resaca, in Georgia, under date of May 16th, says:

"I was led to believe by reports of persons and deserters, that the railways of the South, and especially the one running from Atlanta to the front, were in a wretched state of repairs. But such is not the case. The road from Resaca to Ringgold is not equalled by any road south of the Ohio except that of the Memphis and Charleston line. What seems a little strange is the fact that as the enemy took the back track not a rail was disturbed nor the slightest injury inflicted to any part of the line. The rolling stock was all run off, and the naked track left uninjured. Prominent officers captured with whom I have conversed, assert that the reason the railroad was not disturbed is that the enemy expects to drive back Sherman and recover the country now placed at his mercy.

THE COUNTRY.

"From Ringgold to Resaca, the country is much broken by hills. Cotossa Valley, stretching from Tunnel Hooker Gap to Buzzard Roost Gap, is very fertile and well watered, but has never been much cultivated. A few farms are found occupied by poor Union families, who, preferring our rule to that of the rebels, remained in squalid poverty to eke out a miserable existence, until peace once more showers its blessings, for which they denied them, upon them. On the left of Rocky Face, in Crow Valley, splendid farms are found, and large portions of them are roped in mantles of green, which, in a few weeks, will give back a bountiful return for the labor of planting.

"Leaving Dalton in the rear, we strike a large country bounded on the west by the Chattanooga Mountains and on the east by the waters of the Ostenaula. It extends from Dalton to the confluence of Snake Creek with the Ostenaula, two miles south of Resaca. This is known as Sugar Valley, and is the scene of the victory which we have just received over the enemy. The valley has but few cultivated farms, as it is much broken by hills, and the soil is inferior to other portions of the country over which we have passed.

THE PEOPLE

"Who remain are principally the poorer classes, in whose hearts the embers of Unionism slumbered for long years to burst forth anew when fanned into life by the healthy breezes that invariably follow the army of the Union. Here, however, we do not find the same expression or confidence that is every where apparent in East Tennessee. The men are all absent, and the inhabitants consist almost entirely of women and children, who live, God only knows how."

Ornamental Uses of Mica.

The application of mica to ornamental purposes is extensively practised in Paris. When thus employed, it is first cut to the desired thickness, then coated with a thin layer of fresh isinglass diluted in water, and the gold or other surface applied, after which it is allowed to dry. The sheet of mica can be easily rendered adherent to almost any article by glueing. The artisan then takes a pattern of copper, with a design cut on it, and places it on the reverse side of the mica, and with a brush removes any superfluous parts, the required design thus remaining on the parts which have not been brushed. He then applies the colors one or more times, as may be necessary, and afterwards coats the whole with a solution of liquid glue diluted in spirits of wine, which is applied for the purpose of rendering the mica pliable. When this is effected, the mica with the design upon it is applied to the frame of the other object and fastened with glue. The junction of several pieces of mica is made imperceptible by first glueing them together with transparent glue, and then applying a hot iron to the parts where the mica is joined together, the parts being thus completely united. From its unalterable nature mica preserves the gilding, painting, or coloring from deterioration, and from its diaphaneity the articles so treated will preserve all their brilliancy. They are further preserved in a state of perfect cleanliness, as anything that soils them may at once be removed by washing.

It appears from the rolls of the Medical Director that twenty-eight thousand men have been sent to hospitals from battlefields in the present campaign. About two thousand of the number are not wounded, but sick. A considerable number are rebel wounded. As there was but little artillery used in the engagements between GRANT and LEE, the proportion of serious cases is unusually small, and a large number of the wounded will be able to return to the field in a few weeks.

THE SIX PER CENT. LOAN.

NEW YORK, June 2.

A special to the *Post* from Washington, says: The reason why a 6 per cent. loan of 1881 bonds has not been advertised by the Treasury department is that when plans have been urged upon Mr. Chase, one of these plans is to put a loan of new 7-30 bonds on the market instead, payable in currency. A prominent member of Congress urges the Secretary to make the bonds payable in gold. Senator Wilson stated yesterday that the new tax bill will not nett the Government much over $200,000,000. A large deficit must be provided for in some way.

FROM WASHINGTON.

H. G. IN BAD COMPANY.

HARBOR APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Navy Investigation.

Sale of Chicago Marine Hospital.

THE TAX AMENDMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 2.

Horace Greeley in the House.

The statement in the New York *World* that Horace Greeley was on the floor of the House yesterday, sandwitched between Alexander Long and Fernando Wood is entirely correct. He was on the Democratic side some two hours in conference with Wood, Long, Herrick, Brooks and other Copperheads, with some of whom he dined to-day. His friends say he is here laboring for Hon. Air Line Railroad to New York. Others believe he is helping the Democrats to make up their Presidential ticket.

Absence of Senator Sprague.

Senator Sprague has been absent for some days with his family on an excursion to the coast of New England in a revenue cutter.

Harbor Bill Appropriation.

The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day reported favorably the House bill appropriating three hundred thousand dollars for lake and coast harbor repairs, and also the House bill regulating commerce among the several States. The latter is the Allison substitute for the Delaware and Raritan railroad.

The Naval Investigation.

The House Naval Committee has examined between 40 and 50 witnesses, and taken 1000 pages of testimony in manuscript, under the resolution of inquiry into the bureaus of the Navy Department, but nothing has been made out against the integrity or efficiency of any. The assertion of Dickinson in his speech before the Committee a week in length, are up to this time, entirely unsupported by the evidence.

The House Committee on Commerce authorized Mr. Washburn this morning to report a bill providing for the sale of the Marine Hospital at Chicago, and for devoting the proceeds to the purpose of a new site, and the erection of buildings thereon.

Tax Amendments.

During the day, the Senate adopted an amendment to the tax bill, providing that duty on ground coffee and substitutes for coffee shall be two cents per pound, instead of one cent. The section imposing a duty of two and a half per cent. on gross receipts of railroads, steamboats and ferryboats was amended, on Mr. Harris' motion, so as to include canals, stages and all persons or companies actingas common carriers, and the duty on express companies was fixed at two and half per cent., instead of three, as in the House bill.

Tobacco Tax as it Stands.

After much amendment the tobacco section now stands as follows: On fine cut chewing, fifty-five cents per pound; on cavendish or other manufactured which is sweetened, and from which stems has been taken, thirty-five cents; on smoking manufactured with stem in and on fine cut short, twenty-five cents; on smoking made exclusively of stems, fifteen cents.

A clause was inserted on Mr. Collamer's motion, that the duty on incomes of citizens living abroad shall be two per cent. higher than on those living in this country.

Evening Session.

At the evening session of the Senate a large number of minor amendments were made to the tax bill.

Mr. Sumner's motion to strike out the duty on books, &c., was rejected, as was also that to reduce the duty of one-fourth of one per cent. on auction sales to one-eighth. The bill was then reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Senate and final action upon the amendments will be had to-morrow.

The Six per Cent. Loan.

The advertisement of the new Loan of sixes of 1881 will appear within a few days, probably Saturday or Monday.

Withdrawal of Five Per Cents.

The Secretary of the Treasury is withdrawing the five per cent. coupon notes as rapidly as possible. Some eighteen or twenty-five millions have already been withdrawn.

FROM FLORIDA.

UNSUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION.

NEW YORK, June 2.

An expedition up Ashepok river, led by Gen. Birney had been unsuccessful. Owing to the disobedience of orders by a pilot the steamer Hansgor got aground and was rendered by a rebel battery. Several men were killed and captured, and the boat burned to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. Some ninety horses, many belonging to the 40th Mass. cavalry, were lost. The boat formerly ran between Boston and Bangor. The troops on board were safely transferred, when the expedition returned.

From Grant's Army.

Grant's Victory Over Fitzhugh Lee.

Our Special of Yesterday Confirmed.

Secretary Stanton's Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, June 2—1 P. M.—*Major General Dix:* A dispatch from Grant's headquarters, dated 8 o'clock, June 1, at 10 A. M., has been received. By this dispatch it states that about 5 P. M. the day before, Sheridan perceiving a force of rebel cavalry at Cold Harbor, which proved to be Fitzhugh Lee's division, attacked, and, after a hard fight, routed it, together with Clingman's brigade of infantry, which came to Lee's support. Sheridan remained in possession of the field, and reported at dark that he had a considerable number of prisoners, and that there were many rebel dead and wounded on the field. He was ordered to hold the position at 10 P. M., the 6th corps set out to occupy it.

We have not yet heard from Wright or Sheridan this morning, and do not know whether or not they succeeded in getting to the James river. Smith must be close upon Wright's column. This morning the enemy are also moving a heavy column in the same direction. The order has just gone to Wright to fall upon their flank. Wilson had a fight last evening near Hanover Court House, with Young's brigade of cavalry. He routed Young, killing and capturing many—but there has been a good deal of artillery firing in that direction this morning.

Warren reported last night that in his fight of Monday afternoon near Bethesda Church, Col. Tyrrell, 15th Virginia, and Col. Williss, commanding Fegram's brigade, were killed. Col. Christian, 60th Pennsylvania, was wounded and captured, as was the Adjutant of Ramsey's brigadc, name not reported. Ten other commissioned officers were captured and seventy Sixty rebels were buried on the field in our centre. Burnside reports his advanced line as being this morning within a mile and a half of Mechanicsville. No other military intelligence has been received by this Department since yesterday.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SPECULATION IN GOLD.

THE BILL PROHIBITING IT.

WASHINGTON, June 2.

The Senate bill prohibiting speculation in time, sales of Gold and Foreign Exchange which was passed several months ago, and now lies on the Speaker's table was reached to-night, but inadvertently passed over. Hooper has prepared an amendment, and the measures will be called up by him at an early day.

Inauguration of Governor Gilmore.

LOYALTY OF THE GRANITE STATE.

CONCORD, N. H. June 2.

Governor Gilmore was inaugurated with quite an imposing display. Gov. Andrews and staff, of Massachusetts, were present. Governor Gilmore's message is a practical and a patriotic document, and affirms the unchangeable loyalty of the Granite State.

The State debt, including $600,000 paid to the families of volunteers, amounts to about $1,900,000, and he recommends the funding of the debt by the issue of 6 per cent. bonds, payable in fifteen or twenty years. The prosperity of the people is represented to be in a very healthy state.

The Case of Dr. McPheeters.

NEW YORK, June 2.

At the session of the Old School Presbyterian Assembly at Newark, yesterday, the case of Dr. McPheeters, of St. Louis, was disposed of as follows: For sustaining Dr. McPheeter's complaints, 67; not sustaining, 117; sustaining in part, excused from voting, 7.

Latest from Gen. Grant.

OUR ARMY STILL ADVANCING.

Gallant Attack of Sixth Corps.

ENEMY REPULSED EVERY ATTACK.

SECRETARY STANTON'S BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—9:30 p. m.

Major General Dix: A dispatch from General Grant, dated this morning at Bethesda church, at seven o'clock, has just been received. It says:

Yesterday afternoon an attack was ordered to be made on our left at Cold Harbor by the 6th Corps, and the troops under Smith, Warren, Burnside and Hancock being held in readiness to advance in their respective fronts, the attack was made with spirit about 5 p. m., continuing until after dark, and resulting in our carrying the enemy's works on the right of the 6th Corps, where we still hold them, and also the first line in front of Smith. The latter, however, were commanded in the rear, which made those carried untenable.

The enemy made repeated assaults on each of the corps not engaged in the main assault but were repulsed with loss in every instance several hundred prisoners were taken, but I can not say what number nor estimate neither our own nor the enemy's casualties.

During the night the enemy made several assaults to regain what they had lost, but failed.

No dispatches from any other quarter have reached the department to-day.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON.

FROM JAMES RIVER.

IRON CLAD FIGHT.

OUR MONITORS VICTORIOUS.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, June 1.

At three o'clock this morning a rebel iron clad came down the James river and attacked our monitors. The engagement continued for two hours, with continuous and heavy cannonading. The rebel iron-clad was finally driven up the river. Further results were not known when the steamer John A. Warren left this morning. Cannonading continued till that hour, but it was supposed to be mostly on land.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 1.—An order has been issued by Gen. Butler, requiring that all rebel prisoners captured by Gen. Wilde in the recent engagement on the James river, and forwarded by him to Fortress Monroe and thence to Point Lookout, shall be immediately returned to Gen. Wilde's headquarters, for what purpose is not known. Information has been received that the colored troops captured from Gen. Wilde's command have been shot by the rebels.

XXVIIIth CONGRESS--SECOND SESSION

WASHINGTON, June 2.

HOUSE—Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, reported a substitute to the Senate bill, authorizing a survey of the Pacific Railroad act, passed July, 1862, the considerations of which was postponed until Friday next.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, remarked that the Committee on Ways and Means had directed him to suggest that this entire day be given to the consideration of the Tariff bill, and that to-morrow the debate be confined to five minute speeches.

On motion, it was resolved that the House, at 4:30 to-day, take a recess until 7:30.

Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky, moved that when the House adjourned to-morrow, it be till Monday week.

The Speaker replied that the House should be thus adjourned.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. SCHENCK in the Chair, took up the tariff bill.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, proceeded to explain the bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. COX followed Mr. Morrill, and said that the present bill was an aggravation of the tariff bill of 1861, against the passage of which he had protested. He was not opposed to taxation, but was opposed to class legislation and sectional advantages. He gave his views at great length.

ELIJAH WARD, of New York, alluding to the finances as affecting the present and future, agreed that in the imposition of a tax or tariff it was the utmost importance it should be for revenue and not prohibitary. He denounced hasty and unconstitutional legislation on the subject, showing that constant tariff fluctuations had a tendency to destroy. Said in connection referred to this agitation concerning a tax of whisky on hand.

FERNANDO WOOD said the tariff bill was an exceedingly crude and improper measure. The Committee on Ways and Means should have sought the aid of the competent merchants.

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Mr. WOOD said the bill was open to the objection of Mr. Vallandigham, that it was a bill omitted fine duty. Every article which entered into New England cotton manufactures remained under the existing tariff as in the first bill, and the all arrows which entered into the agricultural, mechanical and trading interests were additionally taxed.

Mr. STEVENS replied. He said the bill was designed for two things, namely, to raise revenue and to protect domestic industry, and if it failed in either of these it failed in its legitimate objects. We were bound to put on the people as large burdens if we intended to carry on the war and pay expenses. He begged the gentlemen who called Secretary Chase to Congress, when his easier pull down than build up, to say where the money was to come from, or acknowledge fearlessly that they did not want to sustain the administration which they have put their shoulders to do it, if they find fault with our system of legislation. More than two-thirds of the money raised by the Internal Revenue bill is to come from manufactures of the country, and if their interests are not protected it will be impossible to raise so large a sum. The Committee then rose.

The House has passed the Senate bill to compensate the officers and men of the gunboat De Kalb, which was destroyed, for loss of clothing. The House has passed the Senate bill authorizing an honorable discharge to such men and coal heavers in the naval service, the same as granted to seamen.

SENATE.—Mr. FOSTER introduced the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Pensions be instructed to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary to provide suitable relief for the widows and children of colored soldiers in the services of the United States who were massacred at Fort Pillow, and that said Committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. MCDOUGAL it was resolved that the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire and report what legislative action is necessary in regard to the Reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, and whether it be desirable, should the treaty be continued in force, that the Pacific coast be included in its operations. In view of the fall in gold, the Committee be instructed to report to the Senate upon the commercial results of the treaty, by the year.

The House bill to expedite the settlement of land titles in California, at San Francisco and elsewhere, was passed.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the tax bill, the full particulars of which will be found in our special dispatches.

An amendment of Mr. CLARKE to exempt savings banks which receive money alone on deposit to loan for the depositors and for no other purpose, was disscussed at some length and postponed.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, wished that the sense of the Senate might be taken on adjourning over Saturday until wednesday for the purpose of allowing the Senators to attend the Baltimore Convention.

Mr. WILSON hoped the Senate would pay no attention to the Baltimore Convention.

The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to stipulate for the release from attachment or other process property claimed by the United States was passed.

The bill in relation to professors of West Point Academy was called up by Mr. Harris and passed.

The joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Lieut. Col. Bailey, acting engineer of the 19th Army Corps, was called up by Mr. Doolittle, and after the adoption of an amendment offered by Mr. Grimes, striking out the clause authorizing a gold medal to be struck, the joint resolution was adopted.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a bill in relation to the pay and emoluments of attorneys and clerks in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Referred.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

NAVAL WHARFBOAT DESTROYED.

MOUND CITY, June 1.

A large and valuable naval wharfboat was burned at eight o'clock this evening. The fire was first discovered in the paint and oil room, and is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion. The fire was not discovered until it had spread far beyond control. The progress of the flames was so rapid that nothing could be saved. Many on board narrowly escaped the smoke and flames, rendering egress by the stairway impossible. Many escaped to the roof. No lives are known to have been lost. Paymaster Boggs, U. S. navy, was severely burned, and came near being suffocated while attempting to save his funds and papers. The entire loss is said to be half a million dollars or more, consisting principally of naval stores, including Paymaster Dunn's safe, containing two thousand dollars, and another containing eleven thousand. There was no ordnance or provisions on board.

City Intelligence.

THE GREAT FAIR.

THE FIRST DAY.

A GLORIOUS SUCCESS.

AN IMMENSE ATTENDANCE.

EVERYBODY PLEASED

The first day proper of the Fair, Thursday, served to indicate in a marked manner the interest our citizens take in its success. Previous to the hour for opening, the streets in the neighborhood of the Fair were thronged with an anxious and expectant multitude, and when the doors of the several buildings were opened there was a great rush. The crowd good humoredly jostled and pushed one another, but through the excellent police regulations, the best of order was maintained. All the Departments were visited in turn by the multitude of visitors, and the expressions of admiration of all were most enthusiastic. Certain it is that the unqualified opinion of every one is that such an exhibition is well worthy the noble cause for which it was inaugurated. That its success will be beyond the most sanguine expectations of its projectors and friends, is now demonstrated beyond a doubt.

To give some idea of the number of persons the Fair requires for its management, we would state that there are not less than three hundred and fifty ladies and one hundred and fifty gentlemen constantly employed. This fact will likewise serve to give some idea of the immensity of the exhibition. The ladies are all appropriately and neatly attired, and by their fascinating manners and endeavors to please, add great to the charms of the Dining Hall Bazaar, Floral Hall, and wherever they have any duty to perform. It would be invidious to particularize—all the departments are presided over by the youth, beauty and fashion of the city and vicinity.

The receipts of cash donations to the fair fund, paid in to N. Holmes, Esq., Treasurer, last evening amounts to $17,072 28. This does not include any sum paid in from the Fair. The receipts for admission to the Fair up to six o'clock last evening amounted to between three and four thousand dollars. The amount of sales in the different departments will be impossible to arrive at, but they were very large. No goods sold are to be permitted to leave any department until to day at one o'clock, so that the attendance at the Fair will remain unimpaired in the least until that hour.

In our previous notice of the fitting up of the buildings, we omitted to mention the vast amount of labor performed by and the large combinations of the Gas and Water Committee, composed of the plumbers, gas fitters and brass fitters of the city. Mr. James Gray, Chairman of the Committee, has been unremitting in his efforts to have the gas pipe, brass fitting and water pipes extended through the different halls. The latter has been completed at a cost of three thousand dollars worth of material and labor to the Fair, and have had as many as twenty men employed daily. Mr. Joseph H. Phillips, Chairman of the Committee, has labored energetically and displayed much taste in the erection of the fountains, &c. The gas fitters deserve honorable mention.

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The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to stipulate for the release from attachment or other process property claimed by the United States was passed.

The bill in relation to professors of West Point Academy was called up by Mr. Harris and passed.

The joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Lieut. Col. Bailey, acting engineer of the 19th Army Corps, was called up by Mr. Doolittle, and after the adoption of an amendment offered by Mr. Grimes, striking out the clause authorizing a gold medal to be struck, the joint resolution was adopted.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a bill in relation to the pay and emoluments of attorneys and clerks in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Referred.

Floral Hall.

Floral Hall continues to be the central point of interest. From early morning till midnight there was an unceasing stream of visitors. Notwithstanding the advanced price of admission, the attendance at this department was fully equal to that of the others. Strangers from a distance acknowledged the floral display at our Fair outstrips that of Chicago or even New York. Every person is delighted with our success. It exceeds in reality the most extravagant ideas that had been formed in regard to it. The sum of money which will be received over and above the most sanguine have dared to anticipate.

THE LADIES IN THE BOOTHS.

The booths in the hall were liberally patronized during the day and evening, and flowers, ice cream and strawberries were disposed of in abundance, with very satisfactory returns. The ladies in booths look more beautiful than ever before, and the interest and spirit they manifest in the Fair is equal to the task, and stimulating every body to put forth their best exertions. They are all promptly at their posts, and with ease and grace can sell goods and dispose of cream and flowers, as if they had all their lives been doing nothing else.

HOW IT STRIKES THE VISITOR.

The visitor as he enters this temple of flowers involuntarily exclaims, "Oh, how beautiful. It is a perfect paradise! What charming artificial scenery!" They seem to be perfectly bewildered and amazed at the blaze of beauty which the flowers present to view. For a short stop to look at the peaceful and lovely scene of Eden, passing on they are enchanted with the picturesque view of the Rhine, and lingering in the Lake they listen to the soft and melodious music as it comes floating upon the breeze to ravish and delight the senses.

THE ICE CREAM BOOTH

was very liberally patronized. The ladies who have charge of it are delighted with their success. They seem gracefully in earnest.

RUSTIC BOOTH.

The ladies at this stand were very busily employed, Mrs. Robert Arthurs and Mrs. W. Booth, assisted by Misses Genie Kerns, Mary Wood, Alice Brown, Mary Dawson, Lide Weaver, Sallie Dilworth and Lizzie Booth, were earnestly discoursing of the merits of the various articles which they have on their stalls, wax designs, vases, and an endless variety of fanciful designs and creations of beauty.

REGISTER AND CASHIER'S OFFICE.

Adjoining Rustic Booth, the Cashier and Register have located themselves. Mr. Wm. M. Chaney takes care of all the funds, while Miss Alice Brown acts as Register or Clerk. Her position has been quite onerous, but she has attended its duties most faithfully and acceptably.

BOUQUET BOOTH.

Mrs. Updike and her assistants are dispensing flowers and bouquets as fast as they can obtain them. She needs cut flowers and bouquets, and she desires parties to send them in. The receipts of this booth will yield a handsome sum, and four thousand dollars. The amount realized by them yesterday, sold by fifty dollars. The competition for the firemen's horn goes on briskly, and is becoming quite exciting. Votes were cast up to six o'clock yesterday: Vigilant, 2; Eagle, 97; Allegheny, 28; Duquesne, 18; Niagara, 3. At ten o'clock, the vote stood—Allegheny, 58; Hope, 28; Vigilant, 98; Eagle, 67; Niagara, 3; Duquesne, 27.

The ice cream saloon did a rushing business, but the supply was well maintained.

The Hebrew ladies, at their booth, have a really rich and handsome collection of fancy goods, that one's eye delights to linger upon. Their booth was largely patronized yesterday, and the returns will amount to a large sum.

Mrs. F. Rahm yesterday received the following donations: From Beyin Brothers, East Hampton, Conn., a lot of silver bells; Thos. F. Wallace, Pittsburgh, a quantity of curtain pins; Chas. Magarge & Co. of Philadelphia, $250 worth of various kinds of paper. The latter was distributed among the several booths, for the use of the same.

No one can visit the Fair without being delighted with the bazaar, and when one in it there is a desire to linger as long as it remains open.

Old Curiosity Shop.

On entering this Department one can scarcely believe, but it is only of a temporary nature, so well filled is it, that it seems rather to be the accumulation of some long established institution. It resembles in many respects the arrangement of the Antiquity Room of the British Museum of London. It is difficult to arrange the contents of a curiosity-shop into anything like shape, and that we have not yet had to notice the beautiful order and bewitching beauty of the Department; and too much praise cannot be lavished upon those ladies and gentlemen who have dedicated their services so earnestly to the cause.

One side of this room is occupied by a collection of very beautiful specimens, the property of Miss Proudfoot, who having of late made a foreign tour, collected these specimens consisting of shells, coral, sea-weed, &c. Some of these, beautifully arranged by them, sold for fifty dollars. The competition for the fine shells affords, are strewed among the curiosities; that of a petrified robin's nest, commands much admiration. The latter is the property of Mr. Smith, Esq., of the firm of Smith, Park & Co.

A splendid collection of copper ore and rocks from Lake Superior, the donation of Thomas Bakewell, Esq., add largely to the beauty of this division.

The boat "John Paisley," made of mahogany; 33 feet long, weighing 85 pounds, the property of John Hannal, the well known carsman, occupies a prominent position here.

Famous among the relics is that of the leg of Santa Anna, captured at the battle of Cerro Gordo, in Mexico.

The collections of coins is superb, representing those of every country and age. Continental currency, and solitaire scrip of all sorts abound in great profusion.

Among the books is a German Bible, printed in 1589. The chapters are not divided into verses. Five hundred years old. Five hundred to six hundred years old. The peculiar ideas promulgated in some of them call forth many a hearty laugh, while the grave face of others command the respect, as they are ignorant of the language of the book they are examining.

Foremost among the decorations is a specimen from the Mc Kean county penmen, Perley, of the Iron City College." It only helps to confirm the reputation he sustains of being one of the best writers in the United States. No pains or outlay could have been spared in its execution, so artistically is it completed. One part of it consists of an extract from one of Lincoln's speeches, &c. Every person will no doubt realize a respectable sum.

A box made of a clock, formerly the property of George Washington, attracts considerable attention.

Birds, insects, fishes of various kinds, whose peculiarities would occupy volumes, are spread with much beauty along the counters. Fire arms, which comprise the collections have now become antique, lay in profusion.

A dress worn by Queen Victoria is the object of much desire. Chinese, Japan and Indian garments and descriptions awaken the curiosity of visitors.

Domestic utensils of various kinds, whose construction has been superseded by more modern inventions, and more grace ul forms, are the centre of much attraction.

Specimens of calligraphy, whose appearance would be instantly condemned by a school boy of our day, secure marked attention by virtue of their antiquity. A piano, formerly the property of George Washington, much admired in its day, speaks more powerfully to man's patriotism, than the eloquence of modern men. To enumerate the varied articles of this department, would occupy too many hours. Suffice it to say that it merits the hearty approbation of the public and speaks volumes for the taste with which it is decorated.

The table on which was signed the Declaration of Independence, and the chair on which John Hancock sat when he signed the same, are objects which abound in historical reminiscences. They are surrounded with that admiration which their age and peculiarities deserve, and none can survey them without feeling awe-startled at the memories awakened by their appearance.

Egyptian Mummies, centuries old, may be seen, together with Etruscan vases of great beauty, located together in one case, wafting our memories away back the eycle of ages, and inspiring spectators with the most profound sensations. These were contributed by C. F. Spang.

Some very admirable specimens of workmanship, executed by rebel prisoners at Fort Delaware, and which were presented by Young's Pittsburgh Battery, adorn the wall. Among them are fans of the most oriental and delicate construction; tooth picks of very peculiar make, and rings carved in a most masterly manner.

A relic of the first days of the rebellion may be noticed thus: The brave and lamented Col. Ellsworth was slain at the Marshall House, in Alexandria, Va., on the 24th day of May, 1861. He was described as standing upon the stair-case leading to the attic of the building, when the assassin shot him. Since then this stair-case was demolished on the 2d day of June, 1861, and a piece of the wood is now donated to the Fair from that "third step," which was observed by the deceased at the time and place, and has been in his possession ever since.

The donor deems that a memento of one of the first who gave their lives for their country is a suitable gift for the Floral Hall collection. In order to link as many interesting associations as possible, and thus for the benefit of those who have incurred sickness and wounds in the same cause in which the young and patriotic Ellsworth fell, his life.

Provision has been made for mounting the stick, for a cane, in gold, upon which suitable inscription tons will be made. The cane, thus mounted, will be presented to the highest on the Fair, of the Sanitary Commission, who has accomplished the most toward the success of the Fair in this vicinity. The recipient will be designated by the votes cast during the Fair, accompanied by twenty-five cent subscriptions for each vote Let the memory of Ellsworth, and the esteem of the public

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, P.... (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1864.

The United States and France.

Recent publications in the French newspapers have lately renewed the apprehensions of the Government of the United States that the interdiction heretofore laid by the Emperor of France upon the iron-clads and clipper ships which were being built at Nantes and Bordeaux, under a contract, for the rebels and for their use, was about to be removed. It was authoritively announced at Bordeaux that one of these iron-clads would sail on the 16th of June, and the other on the 16th of July.

Mr. Dayton was instructed to ask explanations of the French Government. A dispatch in reply was received from Mr. Dayton, in which he says that on the 15th inst. M. Dronyn de l'Huys had not only informed him that the two iron clads, now being constructed by Arman at Bordeaux, under a contract with the Confederates, had been positively sold to a neutral power, but he also assured Mr. Dayton, distinctly, that the four clipper ships in the course of construction at Bordeaux and Nantes, under a like contract with the Confederates, should not be delivered to them. The language of M. Dronyn de l'Huys was explicit, and the United States Government is understood to have expressed its satisfaction with this disposition of an embarrassing subject, which threatened to disturb the friendly relations of the two countries.

The New Postal Money Order System.

The statement that the postal money order system recently adopted by Congress will go into effect on the 1st July, is believed to be premature, from the fact that the Postoffice Department will find it difficult, if not impossible, to perfect the arrangements for the complete working of the system.

The business of the new bureau to be established, particularly in the principal cities, will be very large; and it is held by persons who have the best opportunities of judging that the new system will add so materially to the safety of the business transactions which may be effected through it as to prove of great value to many classes of our mercantile and other interests, and incidentally to the interests of the country at large. The limitation of the money value of the orders which may be sent through the mail (one dollar to thirty dollars) will, however, prevent the use of the system as an ordinary means of financial exchange.

The principal provisions of the law are as follows: All postoffices the Postmaster General may deem suitable therefor will be designated "money order offices." From the deputy postmasters orders may be procured by depositing any amount within the limits previously named, and these will be made payable by the deputy postmaster of any other money order office. The rates to be charged are: For an order for one and not exceeding ten dollars, ten cents; for an order for ten and not exceeding twenty dollars, twenty cents. An order once issued may be changed by the payment of an additional fee, but will not be deemed valid when not presented within ninety days from date, unless by direction of the Postmaster General. If it be lost or destroyed a duplicate may be issued upon certain statements and certificates made to the head of the department. The money is to be payable to the person designated on the face of the order; or that person may endorse it, and payment will be made to another, on proof of the genuineness of the signature; but further endorsements or transfer would have the effect of cancelling the order; and in such case the hodler can obtain the money only on the direction of the Postmaster General.

The Course of Justice.

We record in this paper the conviction of a Government swindler in New York, who, though very rich, has been sent to the State Prison for ten years. So remarkable is this instance, in contrast with a multitude of other cases, that we are almost prepared to regard it as an overruling dispensation, and to hope that the time is near at hand when swindlers and thieves of every grade will receive their dues in the State Prisons.

But there is another class of offenders whom, unfortunately, our laws do not reach; who, nevertheless, do not wholly escape; we mean those engaged in blockade-running and contraband trade with the rebels, from foreign ports. We have from time to time recorded the disastrous results of enterprises of this nature, and while there are instances of success, and while moreforturnes have been gained than lost, we are not without confidence that those engaged in the business will be overtaken with the ruin they deserve.

A case has lately transpired in England which inspires us with hope that evil-doers in this particular will not escape any more than in any other. ZACHARIAH C. PEARSON was a merchant prince in Hull and London, having risen from a cabin boy. He was twice elected Mayor of Hull, and was profuse and ostentatious in his expenditure "to maintain the dignity of his station." He gave large sums of money to public charities; he is said to have declined an offer on the part of the Crown to make him a knight, reserving himself for the greater, because hereditary, honor of a baronetcy; above all, he made a loud profession of religion, and affected the stand-off manners of a Pharisee.

When blockade-running came to win Englishmen this sanctimonious specimen, who for some time had been indulging in hazardous speculations, notwithstanding the Proclamation of the Queen, went into it. He came out a bankrupt. "being assisted thereto by OVEREND and GURNEY, the great capitalists and bill discounters in London."

Mr. FANE, the Bankruptcy Commissioner, who had to adjudicate upon PEARSON'S case, said: "The real cause of this man's ruin, the key to the whole, was that he came across MESSRS. OVEREND and GURNEY. They had a fleet of ships which belonged to one KNOX, whose name was known in our courts; and these ships MESSRS. OVEREND and GURNEY plumed off on Mr. PEARSON. One of these purchases of ships was for £88,000, another for £55,000. He got into the clutches of these leviathan pawnbrokers, who, by offers of bills and renewals of bills, gave the most dangerous facilities. To show how recklessly improvident he was, he was called upon to pay £1,000 commission to Mr. EDWARDS (a nocial assignee in Commissioner HOLROYD'S court), as agent to Messrs. OVEREND, GURNEY & Co., for commission. Commission! He (the Commissioner) had never heard of anything so strange. What, the vendee paying £1,000 commission! He thought it was the vendor paid the commissioner. Had £1,000 twice over been paid? It was the strangest transaction he had ever heard of, though it might be all right." His blockade-runners were seized by United States war steamers, confiscated, and utterly lost to him. He was unfortunate, too, once that his luck changed, in cases where he did not violate the law. One of his ships, the Indian Queen, which cost him $135,000, was burnt down between the river and the dock, and he had not insured her. Indeed he appeared disinclined to insure his vessels. At the time the underwriters at LOYD'S charged from sixteen to sixty per cent. for insuring blockade runners, and PEARSON, thinking this too much, risked all rather than insure his fleet. Had he succeeded, he would have made a vast fortune in a rapid manner. But the trade he went into, boldly and largely, was not lawful, and in less than two years (he failed early in 1863) Mr. PEARSON, the great ally and agent of the Confederates, found himself with large debts and small assets. His unsecured debts were $575,000: holding securities, most of which a doubtful, $2,235,000: liability on bills discounted, $340,000—making a total of $3,240,000, and the dividend to his creditors will not amount to sixpence in the pound sterling, which is equal to two cents and a half in the dollar. In the eighteen months since PEARSON'S failure, his estate had been so un productive, that it yielded him only $500 as bankrupt's allowance.

The Bankruptcy Judge, in deciding on this man's case, laid down the law that no man was justified in entering into great speculations unless he had a capital of his own to fall back upon, and that a commercial court must hold him responsible and punishable if he engages in speculations at the peril of others, by [illegible] goods he was indebted. Moreover, [illegible] on his vast ships to the [illegible] accommodation bills, [illegible] charge of trading on [illegible] withheld for six months [illegible] Wherefore, the judge [illegible] punishment.

The Constitutional Expounders.

The men who assembled at Cleveland having set themselves up as the peculiar guardians and expounders of the constitution, proceeded to violate one of the plainest provisions of that instrument, by nominating candidates for President and Vice President both from the same State. The clause referred to says that "the electors chosen by the voters of each States shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves." Learned doctors these!

Military Intelligence.

Reliable accounts from Richmond mention that serious apprehensions exist for fear of an outbreak in that city for want of bread and other articles necessary to sustain life. The interference of our cavalry with the several lines of railroad running out of Richmond, had materially reduced the daily receipts of food, while the use of what little transportation remained for pressing military purposes had pretty nearly severed all communication for other uses between Richmond and the country districts. The result had been an enormous inflation in prices, and a consequent bitter complaint among all classes, tending, it is feared, to open revolt.

There is no evidence that Beauregard has reinforced Lee to a greater extent than 10,000 men, while Hoke's North Carolina column, instead of joining Lee, as represented as around the defences of Richmond.

A Washington dispatch says that whatever may be said of Butler's military ability, nothing can be spoken except in praise of his patriotism. He showed no ill feeling at being deprived of the greater part of his command, but cheerfully and actively co-operated with Gen. Smith in getting matters into shape for the early movement. A letter from Fortress Monroe pays the highest compliments to the earnestness and vigor of his efforts in this direction.

Semi-rebel speculations are to the effect that Lee will attempt to turn about and slip past Grant with his whole army, for an attack upon Washington. This is said to be his purpose in allowing Grant to move towards Richmond, which he (Lee) regards as perfectly safe from successful assault without the aid of his immediate army.

It is rumored that the Pennsylvania Reserves have signified their willingness to remain until the final act of the present drama is consummated, viz: the capture of Richmond.

The Sanitary Commission steamer, John R. Thompson, left Baltimore Monday evening with sixty tons of sanitary stores, her second load, bound for the Bermuda Hundreds, where she had been stationed during the past fortnight. The propeller Elizabeth, of the Baltimore and Philadelphia line, is also chartered by the Sanitary Commission, and was loaded with forty tons of ice and eighty tons of assorted sanitary stores, and despatches for the James river. The Thompson and Elizabeth each carried its corps of relief agents. Three other boats, in the employ of the Sanitary Commission, left at daylight the same morning for the new base of the army of the Potomac.

General Intelligence.

The Western New York *Catholic* of Saturday announces officially that the Rt. Rev. Bishop Timon has just received a rescriptum from Rome, dated April 10th, 1864, by which a concession to our soldiers and sailors obtained from the Sovereign Pontiff in the Holy week of 1850, and augmented subsequently in Rome, is now continued for ten years. By it all soldiers and sailors, and their families, in the service of the Army and Navy of the United States, are dispensed from Abstinence all the days of the year, except six, namely, the eve of Christmas; Ash Wednesday; the three last days of Lent; and the eve of the Assumption.

Some original correspondence between Crawford, the sculptor, and Jeff. Davis, then Secretary of War, and Capt. Meigs, then in charge of the capitol extension, on the subject of the statue of liberty which now crowns the dome of the Capitol, has been brought to light. Jeff. Davis objected to the liberty cap which occupied the place of the present helmet in the original design, on the expre s ground that it was first used as a badge of a freeman who had liberated himself from slavery, and he feared it might, at some future time, come to have some signification again.

The prompt appointment and confirmation by the Senate of Lieutenant Colonel Bailey, of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, for distinguished services in releasing 30 mail Porter's gunboat fleet from its perilous position on the Red River, will receive the hearty sanction of the people. Colonel, or General, Bailey, by his skill in conceiving, and ability in executing his remarkable plan of damming up the waters below the rapids, has conferred a benefit upon the country, the extent and importance of which can hardly be estimated.

Accounts from Lyons state that the vines in that country are magnificent, and promise a reat quantity of fruit. The vines are green and strong in Turin, and they are already covered with grapes. Warm weather, however, is desired to ba ance the late unusually cold. Fears were entertained by the vinegrowers of the department of the Aude of a return of the frost experienced in the month of April last, but the late warm weather has restored confidence.

The will of the late Andrew Jackson Butler came up again on Monday in the Surrogate's Court in New York, on application to admit the same to probate. The applicant is Major General Butler, who is sole executor, the heirs at law and next of kin being a widow and son. Owing to some informality in the petition, the surrogate decided to postpone the proceedings in the matter until the necessary documents could be made by General Butler, on his return to New York. The executor being a non-resident, he will be required to file security to double the amount of property represented by the will.

The amount of seven-thirty notes which have been presented for conversion since the adoption of the rule allowing interest up to July 1st, is over $8,000,000. Much delay is incurred in the conversions through the neglect of parties in not complying with instructions. The endorsements should all be perfect and the final endorsement should be made to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption, and signed by the person in whose favor the settlement is to be made. Notes endorsed by the executor or attorney must be accompanied by evidence that they are lawfully authorized so to endorse.

Though there has been considerable said about further action being taken by Congress upon the Mexican resolutions, it is doubtful whether anything further is done. The Senate is certain, it is said, to pass them, and the Foreign Committee, in the House, will probably let the correspondence sent in last week repose in the pocket of its chairman.

The catterpillars are preparing for a raid through New Jersey, and have already thrown out their pickets.

The Springfield *Republican* gives the following description of a new and well executed $20 legal tender note which has been put in circulation in that city:—The green is of a lighter shade than on the genuine, and the engraving coarser. In the centre of the bill the foot of the female figure is not seen, while in the genuine it is quite visible. In the printing just below the figure in the word "the" there is no crossing of the t in the letter H, while it is plain in the genuine.

Some days ago we gave the statement of the Gardiner (Me.) *Home Journal* that Mr. Robert Lincoln, who dressed in faultless white and black and was a great vocalist, had arrived in that region. For the benefit of several of our exchanges who seem to have been deceived by a similarity of names, we will add the gentleman who is traveling for his health in Maine is familiar called bobolink.

The entire railway business of France is done by six companies, the largest of which is the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean, whose length, including trunk line and branches, is 3,608 miles, built at an estimated cost of $251,000,000. The working expenses in 1863 were 44 per cent. of the gross receipts. The dividend paid was 15 per cent, and a dividend of 15 per cent. has just been declared from the profits of 1863.

On Saturday afternoon, a Jew, name unknown, attended the funeral of his sister, Mrs. Rachel Lazarus, who was buried in the burial ground in Eighty-eight street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, New York. While standing over the grave he became overcome by grief, and, drawing a revolver, shot himself with such effect as to produce death almost immediately.

Four ladies and a child were drowned at Elgin, Illinois, on the 29th of May, by the capsizing of a row boat on the Fox river. They were Mrs. Haley and child, Miss Logan, Miss Ryan and Miss Flynn, and Mrs. Powers, and Mr. Haley clung to the boat until assistance arrived from the shore. The party were taking a pleasure ride on the river, in a boat too small for the number of person.

THE CLEVELAND MEETING.—The *Evening Post*, speaking of this meeting, says that, "as a political party manifestation it amounts to very little more than an annunciation of the private opinions of so many individuals. It was in fact a mass meeting, which represented no particular organization, and which does not appear to have been controlled by practised men. The names which figure in the reports are little known to the public, and do not carry with them any great weight. The greater part of those, indeed, who are known, have won their reputations in the forum of criticism rather than in the sphere of practical management.'

We have the best authority for stating that the paragraph relating to the will of the late Capt. A. J. Butler, of New York, (copied from the N. Y. *Express*) was incorrect. There was not a word of truth in it. The paragraph, it will be remembered, stated that he left about one million of dollars to his brother, Gen. Butler.—*Boston Traveler.*

On the contrary the N. Y. papers state that proceedings on the will have been postponed by Surrogate Tucker until Gen. Butler can visit that city. Which is right?

THE Philadelphia *News*, in common with other papers publishes the resolutions rejected by the Episcopal convention at the late meeting in this city, as having been adopted.

It is asserted that Mr. Dayton has received the assurance from the Emperor that no rebel iron-clads will be permitted to leave France.

A hopeful Indication.

A man named SOLOMON KOHNSTAMM has just been convicted, in New York city of defrauding the Government, in obtaining the payment of bogus claims upon his representation that they were genuine. This swindler, it is said, had, through his adroitness and address, managed to defraud the Government out of between three and four hundred thousand dollars, and that his operations covered a period of nearly three years. He expected the same immunity which followed him in his course of crime to follow him to the end, and when finally arrested he put his trust in his money to set him free, but happily for the Government and the community, he was mistaken; in both these hopes, and an imprisonment of ten years at hard labor in the State Prison is the just reward of his crime. Judge NELSON, in sentencing the prisoner, said:

"The magnitude of these frauds upon the Government is appalling. A person witnessing your trial, and hearing the evidence in the case, would almost come to the conclusion that the disbursing office of the Government in this city was established for the payment of false and fraudulent rather than genuine and honest claims." It is to be hoped that the punishment of this Government swindler will prove beneficial to the country. To others, if there are such who may be engaged in or are projecting a like course of frauds upon the Government, it will prove a wholesome lesson and a most solemn warning.

The closing words of the Judge in delivering the sentence are very impressive, and will, as they should do, strike terror into the hearts of all evil doers. The Judge said:—

"You will realize during your imprisonment that the ways of the transgressor are hard; you will be constantly led, and ruinself clad; your associations will be among malefactors and felons; fellow beings who have forfeited by their crimes all the associations and enjoyments, and, indeed, almost all the charities of civilized society; scarcely any consolation is left but one, the opportunity of reflection, of contrition, of humbling yourself in sincere sorrow for the past, and of resolution of amendment of your life in the future."

A Great Week's Work.

The Secretary of War's dispatch received on Tuesday of last week, was a brief record of a single week's administration of the Department, and the *Times* remarks that no military department, not even Napoleon's, when he commanded the resources of the most of Europe, ever showed a better week's work. Within eight days after the great battle of Spottsylvania Court House several thousand—probably some twenty-five thousand—veteran troops were forwarded to General Grant, and during the same time rations sufficient for his whole immense army were supplied him. Twelve thousand sick and wounded were transported from the field to prison depots, and a vast amount of artillery and weapons won from the enemy were brought away. Seven thousand fresh cavalry horses were forwarded to the Army of the Potomac, and many thousands of reinforcements, with arms and ample supplies, were sent to the other armies in the field. During the same week a fresh army of thirty thousand volunteers was mustered into service, clothed, armed, equipped and transported to their respective positions.

The Positions of Grant and Lee's Army.

The news from Virginia shows that Grant is progressing in his march towards Richmond, till on Saturday morning he was not more than fifteen miles from the city, having crossed the Pamunkey successfully some miles below where Lee had taken up an intrenched position, near Hanover Junction, where the South Anna joins the former mentioned river. The place of crossing was at Hanover Ferry, a small village, a few hundred places near the river, and some eight or ten miles southeast of Hanover Junction and Hanover Court House was occupied by our advance troops. The former place, which was Breckinridge's command, at Hanover Court House. Though Gen. Grant is nearer Richmond than General Lee, he is not necessarily in Lee's rear, or between him and Richmond, for Lee, by a direct southerly course along the railroad can reach Richmond probably sooner than Grant, the latter being compelled to make a flight of east of either branch of the two railroads running north from Richmond. Grant, by his flanking operations has succeeded in crossing successfully all the streams between him and Richmond, which could be defended, except the upper end of Chickahominy, which, this far up, cannot be very formidable obstruction. He is approaching Richmond from the northeast, near the line of the railroad, which leads to the White House, above the scene of Gen. McClellan's operations. From the Pamunkey he can be easily supplied, and may use this line of railroad to this end.

The Richmond journals of the 24th discuss at length Lee's movements to that time, and up to that time. According to the Examiner, Lee's backward movement was no retreat, and certainly was nothing like the route which some of our journals described it. It was a change of position forced upon him by the previous change of Grant, who finding himself unable to force Lee out of his position in the Wilderness by an attack, avoided further contact with and by a manoeuvre to Lee's right to get nearer Richmond without a battle, obliged Lee also to make a corresponding change, so as to keep himself in front of that city. As they do not say Grant was in advance, and Lee pursuing instead of retreating. But if Lee was in pursuit, it was not to attack, but merely to secure position. The only advantage Grant has gained so far the strategy seems to be in favor of Grant, for he forced Lee out of a position in the Wilderness, where it was murderous for troops to attack him, and from which he would not voluntarily have budged. The second intrenched position Lee occupied on the South Anna has also been successfully flanked, and now Lee must either go behind the immediate defences of Richmond and be besieged, or he must meet Grant on ground where the latter will have the choice of positions. This may be to Lee's advantage, as the Richmond *Examiner* argues, by bringing him nearer the source of his supplies, but it is not what Lee intended when he entrenched himself in the Wilderness. Grant's movements have been modified by the obstacles in his way, they are still all in the same direction towards Richmond, and he is now at its outer line of entrenchments, without encountering any material loss since he left Spottsylvania. All the lines of defences Lee relied upon to keep Grant off, have proved of no avail, and the rebel General must now fight directly in front of Richmond. If in that encounter Lee should be defeated, the rebel capital falls into the hands of Grant necessarily. The *Examiner* may affect to find some comfort in the present situation of affairs, but it certainly is one which seems to favor the future military operations of the Army of the Potomac.

Anecdotes about General Grant.

The New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* tells the following stories:

"Many inquiries have been made about Gen. Grant's politics. I am happy to inform your readers, from his own lips, to what party he belongs and under what banner he marches. A near relative of his has been passing some time in this city. While with General Grant at the West, before he was made Lieutenant-General, the friend said to him: 'General, I have been inquired of to-day about your politics. Did you give the parties any information?' was the quiet query. 'I did not,' was the answer, 'for I don't know what your politics are, knocking the ashes from his cigar, the general continued: 'When I resided at the South I had the opinions and prejudices of Southern people against the Republican party. I brought these opinions and prejudices with me to the West, to Illinois. Had I taken active part in politics I should have been with the party opposed to the Republicans. I watched Mr. Lincoln's course, and was satisfied with his administration. But these are not the times for parties. Indeed, in this crisis there can be but two parties—those for the country, those for its foes. I belong to the party of the Union. Those who are most earnest in carrying on the war and putting down the rebellion have my support. As a soldier I obey the laws and execute the orders of all my superiors. I expect every man under me to do the same.'

"When Mrs. Grant left Washington for her wes ern home she remained a short time in this city at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Several gentlemen called upon her, and in the course of the conversation congratulated her on the elevation of her husband, and expressed a confident that he would be successful in this campaign. Her whole manner, quiet, dignified and reserved, seemed to express surprise that any one could doubt his success. Pausing a moment she replied: 'I have no doubt that the General will succeed, for he is a very *obstinate* man.' This remark ended the conversation.

"A Galena neighbor of the commanding-general has been stopping here some time and seems utterly confounded with the sudden elevation of his fellow-townsman. He can't account for it, for he was not a marked man in his home, and nobody supposed him a great man. He seldom talked, asked no advice, gave none to any one, but always did what he agreed to and at the time."

General Rice's Last Letter.

The lamented Gen. James C. Rice, on the eve of the late battles in Virginia (in one of which he was killed), addressed to his aged mother the following beautiful and affecting letter;

"We are about to commence the campaign, the greatest in magnitude, strength and importance since the beginning of the war. God grant that before many days shall pass that this wicked rebellion may be crushed, our Union preserved, and peace and prosperity again be restored to our beloved country. My faith and hope and confidence are in God alone, and I know that you feel the same. I trust that God may again graciously spare my life, as he has in the past, yet one cannot fail too early, if, loving Christ, he dies for his country. My entire hope is in the cross of my Saviour. In this hope I am always happy. We pray often, dear mother, just the same as at home. The same God who watches over you, also guards me. I always remember you in my prayers, and I know you never forget me in yours. All that I am, under God, I owe to you my dear mother. Do you recollect this passage in the Bible: "Thou shalt keep therefore the statutes, that it may be well with thee, and thy children after thee." How true this is in respect to your children, mother. I hope you will read the Bible and trust the promises to the last. There is no book like the Bible for comfort. It is a guide to the steps of the young—a staff to the aged.

Well, my dear mother, good-bye. We are going again to do our duty, to bravely offer up our life for that of our country, and "through God we shall do valiantly."

With much love and many prayers, that whatever may befide us, we may meet in Heaven at last, I am your very affectionate son,

JAMES.

A fire occurred in the village of Glenn's Falls, N. Y., a few days since, which destroyed two banks, a hotel, the market houses, two Universalist and Presbyterian churches, the Town Hall, an academy, the Post office, and a large number of dwellings and business houses were destroyed. The fire raged five hours, leaving the village in ruins.

THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

Report of the State of the Country.

The Grand Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church has held its annual session in Philadelphia during the past few days, Captain McMillan, of Pittsburgh, presiding. Among other matters of interest was the report of the Committee on the State of the Country, reported by McLeod, of New York, as follows:—

"The American republic is now in a state of revolution. A revolution of opinion, of feeling and of force, threatening the being, and testing the political and moral character of all its institutions. Over this revolution God, the Mediator, is presiding. And He is making it the means both of rebuke and of favor, of chastisement and reform to our common country.

"We deserve at the hands of God all the chastisements which we are passing is deserted by its inhabitants. In Cassville scarcely a family is left. The people have been seized with a panic in some neighborhoods, and fled further South to escape the expected jury of the invading army. The slaves have been mostly run off South, except a few aged and decrepid ones who have been left to starve by their owners, after toiling for half a century without pay. There are consequently hardly any slaves now coming into General Sherman's lines.

On last Tuesday at out noon, a wagon train returning from Kingston with a small guard was attacked by a body of rebel cavalry, and forty wagons were captured. In a short time the guard was reinforced and fifteen wagons were retaken, the rest having been destroyed. Several of our soldiers were killed or captured.

A gentleman who has been perfectly familiar with Atlanta and all the adjacent territory for many years, also informed us on Saturday that there were no earthworks at Atlanta, unless they have been made within the past few months. There are a few batteries and a line of rifle-pits. Deserters who came in yesterday confirm this statement. Chattahoochie Hights, which are eight miles this side of Atlanta, have been well fortified near the point where the railroad crosses the river. These fortifications will be of no avail, however, as they can easily be flanked.

The abandonment of Dalton cast a deep gloom over many rebels who had before been confident of success. It was expected that Johnston would make a stubborn and triumphant resistance there, if any place. Major Moore, of Johnston's staff, said, a few weeks ago: "If we can't hold Dalton, we may as well give up, for we can't hold any place." Our informants estimate Johnston's force variously, some putting it at 40,000 and some as high as 60,000, but probably no one would err much who should estimate his veterans at some 35,000 strong. He may have gathered up, as he has been falling back, 20,000 or 25,000 conscripts and green troops, but will do little else beside cumber the provisions. The present conscription is sweeping, hardly any person escaping its grasp. Several punishments are inflicted on quartermasters and other officers who shelter persons liable to conscription, and persons who received legal exemption six weeks ago are now snatched up and put in the ranks. Those with one hand, one arm, one leg, or otherwise maimed, are conscripted, and put on duty in hospitals, so as to allow able-bodied attendants and guards to go into the ranks. General indignation prevails in Atlanta and in the country round about at this cruel oppression, and many of the people wish to see Johnston defeated, so that they may be rescued from an oppression so remorseless and horrible.

Our informant said that he had heard more treason spoken in Nashville since his arrival within the space of a few days, than he had heard in Atlanta in as many months. The country people refuse to take Confederate money for provisions, and prices are enormously high. Bacon sells at $4 per lb wholesale, and $6 retail; meal, $15 per bushel. A lot of 3,000 bushels was sold recently to a party of men from Northwestern Georgia, some of whom lived one hundred miles distant. Some idea of the destitution of the country may be formed from this. Sugar is from $6 to $16 per lb; coffee, $16 per lb. The usual price for gold is twenty-seven for one. Coal sells at $6 per bushel.

The region which Gen. Sherman is now approaching is the great manufacturing region of rebeldom. Years before the rebellion, a large amount of Northern capital was invested in iron furnaces and cotton factories, and it has been a windfall to the rebels. The Atlanta rolling mill is said to be the largest in the South. Last summer the iron-clad ram Fingal, the notorious blockade runners, who amassed a vast fortune at Charleston, for $800,000. The capture of these works will be all-serious to rebeldom, for it will be impossible to replace the machinery at other points.

Georgia has been of the first importance to the rebellion on account of her vast superiority in manufacturing facilities. The navy yard at Columbus, on the Chattahooche, is the largest in the South, and coarse cotton goods are also extensively manufactured there. We must seize Georgia and hold it with an iron grasp, yes, every foot of it, even if it takes a draft of "300,000 more" to do it. Georgia and Tennessee are the muscles and sinews of the slaveholder's conspiracy, and the head of treason must be crushed with its own club.

An individual at the races on the Fashion course, L. I., last week, was staggering about the track, with more liquor than he could carry. "Hallo, what's the matter now?" said a chap whom the inebriated party had run against. "Why—hic—I've been betting a lot of my friends have been betting liquor on the race to-day, and they have got me to hold the stakes."

FOR SALE.

Very Valuable Property.

A CHOICE LOT ON DUQUESNE WAY.

Sixty feet on DuQuesne Way, by Two Hundred and Forty feet on Irwin street.

Now occupied as the

HORSE MARKET.

Opposite the

SCOTT HOUSE.

FEE SIMPLE TITLE,

Possession given in sixty days from date of sale.

ALSO,

Another Lot of Ground, situate about one hundred feet from Penn street,

ON IRWIN STREET.

Forty feet front by sixty feet deep.

IN FEE SIMPLE.

ALSO,

A FANCY SITE,

FOR A

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

Between twelve and thirteen acres of the old

GRIER FARM,

Near Hulton Station, on the

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Well watered; a commanding view; easy of access and, altogether, one of the most charming locations for a home that can be found in

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

For terms of sale, &c., enquire of

ROBERT FINNEY,

At the office of the

EUREKA INSURANCE COMPANY.

my25-dw WATER Street.

WHY SUFFER

Pain in the Extraction of Your Teeth,

when you can have them

EXTRACTED WITHOUT ANY

AT THE

Dental Establishment, No. 278 Penn st.,

by a perfectly safe and pleasant process?

Call and examine those beautiful specimens of

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

and you will be convinced that they are superior to any made in the city.

A full set on Vulcanite, Plain Teeth, $5.

A full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful Gums, and the plate highly polished, for from $10 to $12.

Partial and full sets on Gold and Silver at proportionate rates.

Old Gold Plates purchased at their full value.

Dr. J. SCOTT has entire charge of the Operative Department.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist

mh8 278 PENN STREET.

WANTED.—

SIXTEEN GOOD QUARRYMEN.

To work in a Quarry near the works of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, to which the highest wages will be given. Enquire of

H. HARRISON & BROS.,

Jul-1w Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AUCTION SALE OF

CONDEMNED HORSES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Washington, D. C., April 25, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:

Reading, Penna., Thursday, May 26th.
Lebanon, Penna., Thursday, June 2d.
Northumberland, Penna., Thursday, June 9th.
Scranton, Penna., Thursday, June 16th.
Williamsport, Penna., Thursday, June 23d.

One hundred (100) horses at Gettysburg, and two hundred and fifty (250) at each of the other places.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the United States Army.

For road and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses will be sold singly.

Sales begin at 10 a. m., and continue daily until all are sold.

TERMS: CASH, in United States Treasury notes only.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieut. Colonel and C. Q. M., Cavalry Bureau.

ap28:tjul June 28.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.—An election for one President and six Directors of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Turnpike Company will be held at the office of Bryce & Negley, No. 98 Grant street, on the first day of June next, between the hours of nine and five o'clock P. M.

may25-aw R. BEYMER, Secretary.

NO. MOLASSES—100 bbls. (fresh and rebolled). In store and for sale by

je-1 MILLER & MCKENNAN.

OUR ARMY IN GEORGIA.

Johnston's Position — Fortifications of Atlanta—Sweeping Conscription of the Maimed, Cripples, and Emempts, for Hospital Purposes.

[From the Nashville Times, of the 30th.]

We have had a conversation with a very intelligent gentleman who left General Sherman's army last Tuesday. He stated that our soldiers were in fine health, buoyant, resolute, and eager to reach the retreating foe. Johnston's army was still falling back, the bulk of it then being at Atlanta, and the cavalry six miles this side of that place. It was the general opinion that it would be wholly impossible for Johnston to make a successful stand there or at any other point, as our numbers were sufficient to flank him wherever he might go.

A large portion of the country through which we are passing is deserted by its inhabitants. In Cassville scarcely a family is left. The people have been seized with a panic in some neighborhoods, and fled further South to escape the expected jury of the invading army. The slaves have been mostly run off South, except a few aged and decrepid ones who have been left to starve by their owners, after toiling for half a century without pay. There are consequently hardly any slaves now coming into General Sherman's lines.

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City Intelligence.

The Murder of George Foreman.

The telegraph yesterday morning announced the murder, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday morning, of George Foreman, a carpenter, of of this city. The circumstances attending the murder, as detailed in the Philadelphia papers, are as follows: A difficulty arose in a saloon, No. 902 Market street, kept by Wm. J. Donnelly, between a party of three men and three women, and a man whom they charged with insulting one of the women. The parties adjourned to the street, and were followed by Foreman and two friends, who had entered the saloon after the difficulty had commenced. The party of men and women went away, leaving Foreman and his friends in conversation upon the sidewalk. One of them returned a moment after, keeping his hands concealed behind his back until he got up to Foreman and his friends, when he suddenly made a blow with a knife at one or the latter, cutting through the clothes and grazing the skin. The murderer then cut at Foreman, striking him in the neck and causing a wound which resulted in death in a few minutes. After committing the murder the man rejoined his friends and walked off down Ninth street, making his escape. He is not known, but he can be recognized by the persons who were in the saloon at the time of the occurrence. The body of the murdered man was conveyed to the Ninth Ward station, where an inquest was to be held yesterday afternoon.

Sanitary Fair.

N. Holmes, Treasurer, acknowledges receipts of the following contributions:

From J. Nelson M'Kenney's Coal Works:

J N M'Kenney	$50 00	P Sunn	2 00
G Smith	2 00	C Kark	2 00
W Bearsley	0 00	G Jacobs	2 00
J Miller	1 00	G Haggle	2 00
J Shook	1 00	F Smith	2 00
P Shook	2 00	P Conrod	2 00
A Jones	1 00	A Wilbert	2 00
J Jones	2 00	J Shonster	2 00
F Wygle	2 00	W Bagle	1 50

The Commercial as an Advertising Medium.

We believe we may assert without fear of contradiction, that the circulation of the COMMERCIAL has for the last two months increased at a rate not paralleled in the history of the Press of Pittsburgh. Whether we consider the extent or the character of our circulation, we think our columns have strong claims on the business public as an advertising medium. Not only is our circulation over a wide range of country, embracing much of Western Pennsylvania, Western Virginia, and Eastern Ohio, but our readers are among those classes which advertisers generally most wish to reach, because they are the best customers. In this respect, we feel confident, the COMMERCIAL presents superior advantages.

The Anti-Luxury Movement—An English View.

[From the London Times, May 18.]

American expenditure was always reckless, and American ladies had a reputation, even before the war, for indulging and pampering every passion of taste, touch, sight, smell, or hearing; but since the war they have spent at a pace which has taken away the breath of even native born Americans, and Broadway has stood in amazement at itself. But it has suddenly, as it seems, been brought home to the mind and conscience of American ladies that this extravagant luxury is not only highly unbecoming, but that it is an obvious source of the extraordinary and ruinous demand for gold. Of course, their resolution has at once been taken, and it has even surpassed the abnegation which could have been expected of them. They have not only determined to diminish their imported luxuries, but to abandon them altogether. Their patriotism has shot up into one irresistible blaze, which consumes every shred of foreign luxury and self-indulgence. We must leave the New York *World* itself to describe this great rush of feminine patriotism in the following sensation headings, which do no more than justice to the enthusiastic language of the ladies: "No more Foreign Goods. Formation of a Ladies' Covenant. Flora McFlimsey to be put in Coventry. Hon. Mrs. Shoddy in a New Dress. No imported Jewelry, Diamonds, Silks, Opera Cloaks, Laces, or Loves of Bonnets. What is asked of the Men. The Ladies demand that they shall give up Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The Social Revolution. Ladies to drink Camp Tea and the Men Jersey Lightning. French Boots and Paris Lapdogs to be Kicked out Together."

Addison gives a humorous account of a Tory squire whom he met by chance in a country ride, and who maintained over a bowl of punch, to which he was evidently addicted, that England would do very well if it would content itself with its own productions and not depend upon foreigners. Addison reminded him to his great discomfiture that of the favorite drink he was enjoying the water was the only constituent part of English production, and that the brandy, the lemon, the spice, and the sugar were all foreigners. The American ladies, and still more the American gentlemen, will, we imagine, be in very much the same predicament as the squire. We shall wait with some anxiety to see the end of this heroic resolution, or whether it has any at all. As far as the men are concerned, we are quite certain that merchants may continue to import cigars, liquors, and wines without the slightest alteration. An American without his cigar is about as possible a metamorphosis as an Ethiopean with a white skin, and the probability of an abandonment of imported wines may be judged of from the fact that in his late defeat Gen. Banks "lost his baggage and champagne." When generals in a difficult march over a hostile country find champagne a necessary addition to their baggage, the chance of a New York merchant abandoning imported wines must be infinitesimal. It is to be feared the habits of the ladies will in the same way prove too strong for them. American taste will be to that of Paris as "Jersey lightning" to Cognac, and will stand the same chance against it. If it were possible, though, one would be glad to see the experiment well tried for the sake of its very absurdity. There is something like a burlesque in the notion of the principal ladies of the smartest nation under the sun carrying out in broad daylight the muddle-headed fancy of a country squire of George I's time. If it were possible to forget the terrible sacrifice of human life that is involved in the struggle and the great issues to history which hang upon its result, one would be disposed to treat the whole scene as one grand pantomime, where the only object is to outface absurdity with absurdity, and we should await with the easy excitement of spectators the anticipated and intended crash.

A Refugee's Story of Life in the Southwest.

The Louisville *Journal* prints the following:

We have had an interview with George Holland, Jr., a son of the veteran comedian, who has just been fortunate enough to make his escape from the Confederacy. He left New Orleans in June, 1861, with the rebel army, into which he had been persuaded, when only fourteen years old, as a drummer, but, after serving sixteen months, he succeeded in getting a discharge on account of his youth, after the battle of Sharpsburg, and obtained a permit to pass to the Federal lines for the purpose of joining his father. To accomplish this he paid seventeen dollars and fifty cents for a second-class pony, and rode nearly five hundred miles, from Shreveport to Gaines' Landing, Ark., where he delivered himself up to Major Palladay, in command of the steamer Baltic, of the Memphis Marine Fleet, and took the oath of allegiance to the United States on the 17th inst.

Mr. Holland says the citizens of Shreveport and its vicinity were generally prepared to welcome the federal army and return to their allegiance, being heartily tired of the war and thoroughly exhausted. They confidently expected that General Banks would be successful, and his reverse occasioned as much surprise to them as it has produced regret in the loyal States. As an evidence of the distress at Shreveport, Mr. Holland paid $140 for seven yards of homespun gray cotton cloth, and gave $50 for making a suit, $35 for a shirt of the same material, and $50 for a pair of smuggled shoes. In that city board was $55 per diem for man and horse, while the luxuries as well as the necessaries supplied consisted solely of corn-bread and pork, and there was no fodder in the country. No one can obtain anything to live on but what they make. The conscription was still rigidly enforced. He passed nine the road from Shreveport at every half mile, who seize all persons between eighteen and forty-five, whatever their business or condition, and force them into the rebel ranks. Mr. Holland left our city on the mailboat yesterday, and we congratulate him upon his happy deliverance, and the prospect of his speedy meeting with his father in New York.

The bill to authorize the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil having been approved by President Lincoln, it is now a law. Twelve round trips are to be performed a year in accordance with the separate contracts made with each Government. The United States portion of the expense is not to exceed $150,000 per annum. Proposals for the service in first-class American sea-going steamships will be invited by the Postmaster-General.

The Novia Scotian from Liverpool is telegraphed as having arrived at Farther Point yesterday. Cotton unchanged and closing quiet; stock, in port, 350,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and nominal. Provisions dull. Lard still declining. American stocks nominal.

The recent action of the Methodist Conference in denying the right of communion to slaveholders is creating much excitement in Baltimore where the secession Methodists are numerous.

Gen. Grant's brother left Washington a few days since, on his way to Richmond.

HOTELS.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.
This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.
Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
H. KLEINMAN.
McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

GIRARD HOUSE,
CHESNUT, BELOW NINTH ST.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
may5-nam H. W. KANAGA, Proprietor.

THE BELVIDERE HOUSE,
ED. EICHENLAUB, Proprietor,
se19 NEAR SHARPSBURG.

THE UNION HOTEL,
Arch street, between Third and Fourth streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
T. S. WEBB & SONS. {THOS. S. WEBB, FRANK R. WEBB, JESSE H. WEBB.
oct6-1y

JONES HOUSE.—
CHAS. H. MANN, Proprietor,
CORNER MARKET ST. AND MARKET SQUARE,
HARRISBURG, PA.
A first-class house, three and a half squares from the depot. mh14-3m

KNAP'S BATTALION.
COMPANY D,
Capt. ARTHUR STUART,
For One Hundred Days.
This Company is nearly full, and will leave on FRIDAY for FORT MEIGS, Washington.
This is positively the LAST COMPANY of the Battalion.
Recruits uniformed immediately after being mustered.
Call at WILKINS HALL, Fourth Street, 3d story, or 65 Fifth Street.
ARTHUR STEWART,
my21-4t CAPTAIN COMMANDING.

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,
No. 112 Fifth street.

THE
Pittsburgh Commercial.

THE
LARGEST NEWSPAPER
IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

It is sent out on all the Morning Trains of the Railroads.

IT GIVES
DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF READING MATTER OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN PITTSBURGH

IT GIVES
Later and More News
THAN ANY OTHER PAPER IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

IT GIVES
The only full and Reliable Report of
RIVER MATTERS.

It is JUST THE PAPER For River Men.

IT GIVES FULL AND RELIABLE
Commercial Reports.

IT HAS THE MOST RELIABLE
Army Correspondents.

IT GIVES THE VERY LATEST AND RELIABLE
Telegraphic Reports.

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IT HAS SPECIAL DISPATCHES
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A NEWSPAPER.

☞ The Commercial is sent to Subscribers, by Mail, for $6 per Year.

☞ It is delivered to City Subscribers, by Carriers, for 25 Cents per Week.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro'Accom,n	3:50 a m	Baltimore Exp'r	12:28 p m
Thro Mail	2:50 a m	Philadelp'a Ex's	11:50 p m
Thro Express	4:25 p m	Fast Line	12:50 a m
Fast Line	4:35 p m	Thro Mail	12:30 p m
Joh'n Acm'n	3:00 p m	Johnstown Acm'n	10:05 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station	8:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
3d do	3:50 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	3:50 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line	1:00 a m	Chicago Express	2:20 a m
Express	1:10 p m	Philadelphia	2:10 p m
Mail Train	6:30 a m	Cincinnati	7:50 p m
		Crestline Mail	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 8:50 a m, 7:50 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:30 p m. Alliance Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:40 P m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:35 a m	Mail	9:00 p m
Express	3:40 p m	Express	9:30 a m
1st McKeesport	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport	6:30 p m
2d	5:15 p m	2d	2:40 p m
Port Perry	7:30 a m	Port Perry	8:30 a m
Braddock's	4:15 p m	Braddock's	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from McKeesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a. m.	Mail	9:00 p. m.
Express	4:30 a. m.	Express	9:35 a. m.
Accommodation	3:00 p. m.	Accommodation	7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	8:10 a. m.	Mail	3:50 p. m.
Cincinnati	1:45 a. m.	Cincin. Express	3:05 p. m.
	1:45 p. m.	do do	2:10 a. m.
Wheeling	6:20 a. m.	Steubenville Accom'n	10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Accom'n leaves Allegheny	3:50 p. m.		
Cleveland	1:45 a. m.		
do	1:45 p. m.		

☞ The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibusses and Carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

ADVERTISING DIRECTORY.

Dry Goods.

J. W. Barker & Co. ..... 59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield ..... corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates ..... 21 Fifth st.
Joseph Horne ..... 77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter ..... 92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch ..... 96 Market st.
E. R. Gardner ..... 93 Market st.
White, Orr & Co. ..... 25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co. ..... 64 Wood st.

Oil Dealers.

Pennock, Ball & Co. ..... 31 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co. ..... 19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co. ..... cor. Duquesne Way & Irwin st.
Wightman & Anderson ..... 92 Third st.
Cochran & Russell ..... Philadelphia.
Ardesco Oil Company ..... 27 Irwin st.
North American Oil Company ..... 89 Third st.

Banks.

First National Bank ..... Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank ..... Fifth st.
Bank of Pittsburgh ..... Fourth st.
Allegheny Bank ..... Fifth st.
Merchants' and Manufacturers' ..... Fourth st.
Citizens' Bank ..... corner Wood and Diamond alley.

Iron Manufacturers.

Lyon, Shorb & Co. ..... 121 Water st.
Spang Chalfant & Co. ..... 91 and 93 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin ..... 121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co. ..... 57 Water st.
Lloyd & Black ..... 8 Water st.

Hotels.

National ..... McKeesport.
Union ..... Philadelphia.
Girard House ..... Philadelphia.
Belvidere ..... Sharpsburg.
Jones House ..... Harrisburg.

Restaurants.

Vierheller & Roessing ..... 64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams ..... Fifth street.
John Meyer ..... 45 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert ..... 32 Diamond.
E. Reineman ..... 67 Smithfield st.

Lawyers.

McMaster & Gazzam ..... 58 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell ..... Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland ..... 93 Diamond street.
W. & J. Hall Patterson ..... 144 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell ..... 133 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow ..... 114 Fifth street.

Railroads.

Connellsville R. R. Depot ..... cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot ..... cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co. ..... cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central ..... cor. Liberty and Merrimac streets.
Philadelphia and Erie ..... Penna. R. R. Depot.

Insurance Offices.

Citizens' Insurance Co. ..... corner Market and Water sts.
Allegheny Insurance Co. ..... 37 Fifth st.
Peoples' Insurance Co. ..... corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance co. ..... 95 Water st.

Grocers.

Wm. Bagaley ..... 18 and 20 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son ..... 191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co. ..... 120 and 122 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson ..... 221 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co. ..... corner Smithfield and First sts.

Musical Instruments.

Wamelink & Barr ..... 12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor ..... 82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman ..... 53 Fifth street.

Druggists.

Chas. H. Super ..... corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co. ..... corner Wayne and Liberty sts.
B. L. Fahnestock & Co. ..... 76 & 78 Wood & 91 Fourth sts.

Sewing Machine Agents.

Wm. Sumner & Co. ..... 27 Fifth st.
A. F. Chatony ..... 18 Fifth st.
E. Axthelm ..... Corner Wood and Third st.

Machinists.

J. J. Powers & Co. ..... cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter ..... Temperanceville.
Foster & Co. ..... cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.

Foundries.

Charles Knap ..... cor. Etna and Pike street.
Wm. G. Price ..... cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.

Commission Merchants.

R. H. King ..... 211 Liberty st.
Allen & Needles ..... Philadelphia.
Taussig, Livingston & Co ..... St. Louis.

Steel Manufacturers.

Singer, Nimick & Co. ..... 83 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co. ..... corner First and Ross st.
Park, Brother & Co. ..... 157 First st
Hussey, Wells & Co. ..... 37 Fifth street.

Iron Foundry.

Smith, Park & Co. ..... 149 First st.
Joseph Pennock ..... 141 Wood st

Opticians.

G. E. Shaw ..... 54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond ..... 59 Fifth st.

Dentists.

G. W. Spencer ..... 250 Penn st.
Quincy A. Scott ..... 278 Penn st.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.

S. S. Bryan ..... 59 Fourth st.
F. Torrence ..... and 189 Penn st.

Notions.

T. T. Myler & Co. ..... Corner Fourth and Wood.
Foerster & Schwartz ..... Smithfield st.

Artificial Limbs.

N. W. Newbert ..... 13 St. Clair st.
C. Helmbold ..... 96 Smithfield st.

Book and Job Printers.

W. S. Haven ..... Corner Third and Wood.
J. B. Kennedy ..... 78 Fifth st.

Tobacconists.

E. Megraw ..... 31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichi ..... Third st.

Soap and Candles.

B. C. & J. H. Sawyer ..... 47 Wood st.
Crumpton & Co. ..... 367 Liberty street.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. Pettingill ..... New York.
C. Mather ..... Philadelphia.

Boots and Shoes.

H. Childs & Co. ..... 133 Wood st.
Slater & South ..... 54 Market st.

Merchant Tailors.

H. Oppenheimer ..... 83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee ..... 10 St. Clair street.

Cotton Manufacturers.

Park, Painter & Co. ..... 149 First, and 122 Second street.
King & Pennock ..... 29 Wood street.

House and Sign Painters.

Brown, Morrow & Co. ..... 91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons ..... 7 Fifth street.

Metal Broker.

S. M. Wickersham ..... 124 First st.
John Moorhead ..... 74 Water st.

Wines and Liquors.

J. Selferth & Co. ..... 27 and 29 Market street.

Machinery.

S. S. Fowler & Co. ..... 39 Water st.

News Depots.

J. W. Pittock ..... 78 Fifth st.

Jewelers.

John M. Roberts ..... 16 Fifth st

Coal Dealers.

Meskimen & Norton ..... Allegheny

Physicians.

Dr. F. DeRolette ..... 51 Grant street.

Stationery.

W. S. Haven ..... Corner Third and Wood sts.

Nursery.

John Murdock, Jr. ..... Oakland.

Picture Frame Manufacturers.

H. D. Brecht ..... 124 Smithfield st.

Lithographs.

Krebs & Bro ..... Corner Fifth and Wood.

Planing Mill.

Shaub & McDonald ..... Anderson street, Allegheny.

Vinegar Manufactory.

Redenbach & Sons ..... Ohio street, Allegheny.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.

Lippincott & Co. ..... 118 Water st.

Straw Goods.

C. & A. Strouses ..... 29 Diamond alley.
R. H. Palmer ..... 84 Wood st.

Hatters.

Wm. Fleming ..... 139 Wood st.

Tin-Ware.

Barndollar & Price ..... Wood st.

Vitrol Manufactory.

James Irvin ..... Lawrenceville.

Freight Agents.

Clark & Co. ..... cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Carriage Manufacturers.

Cornwell & Kerr ..... 5 St. Clair street.

Dealer in Wall Paper.

Joseph R. Hughes ..... 107 Market street.

Ambrotypes.

J. W. Purviance ..... cor. Market & Fifth streets.

Glass Manufacturers.

C. Ihmsen & Son ..... 133 First street.

Livery Stables.

James Dain & Son ..... 410 Penn street.

Gas Fitters.

Weldon & Kelly ..... cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Upholsterers.

E. Edmonson & Co. ..... 96 and 98 Third street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Grainers and Glaziers,
No. 91 Third street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
je1-1y

COFFEE, COFFEE, COFFEE.—
The universally approved NONPAREIL, and other favorite brands of
FRESH GROUND COFFEE,
for sale at the "Eagle Steam Spice and Coffee Works," Nos. 244, 246 and 248 North Front street, corner of New street, Philadelphia.
HOWARD WORRELL.
jan26-6m
JNO. H. HAMPTON ..... W. C. MORELAND
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
NO. 92 DIAMOND STREET,
my6 PITTSBURGH, PA.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

THESE BONDS are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act SHALL BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption, FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

As these Bonds, by Act of Congress, are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation,

their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay Over Eight per Cent Interest

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $758,985,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenue of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the Tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per annum.

The authorized amount of this loan is Two Hundred Million Dollars. Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued till March 26, but the amount of bonds reported sold at the United States Treasury up to May 21st, was

$51,564,900.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the First and Third National Banks of Pittsburgh, Pa.

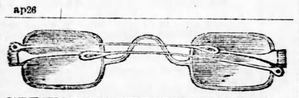
AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKERS AND BANKERS throughout the country (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks), will furnish further information on application, and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.
my26:2w.

OPTICIANS.

TEMPORARY REMOVAL
DURING ALTERATIONS,
of
GEORGE E. SHAW,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
To Davis' Auction Room,
Two Doors Below Old Stand,
58 FIFTH STREET.
ap26



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those to SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the SIGHT can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street.
J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.
☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.
Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

FOUNDRIES.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &c; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe5:1y

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.
McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporteds, Beadsteel Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.
Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.
Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8
WM. SMITH ..... DAVID E. PARK ..... JAS. PARK, JR

SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets,
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,
Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.
Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se30:1y

E. EDMUNDSON ..... W. B. BATEMAN.
E. EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 Third street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fireboard Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c. se7

DR. F. XAVIER DE ROLETTE, of Paris.
Date of Diploma, 1828.
Office—51 GRANT STREET, St. Nicholas Hotel Building.
The following specialities attended to:
1st. Examination of the Lungs and all diseases of the respiratory organs.
2d. Diseases peculiar to the women.
3d. Diseases peculiar to men, old and young. ap30

JAMES IRWIN, MANUFACTURER OF OIL OF VITROL AND AQUA AMMONIA. Orders left at John Porterfield & Co.'s office, corner of Marbles and First streets, will receive prompt attention. se6

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH BRIDGE COMPANY,
May 16, 1864.

☞ BOOKS WILL BE OPENED FOR SUBSCRIPTION to the CAPITAL STOCK of the Pittsburgh Bridge Company, at the following places, viz:
On TUESDAY, May 24, at Tidball's Hotel, on the Steubenville turnpike.
On THURSDAY, May 26, at Pierce's Hotel, on the Steubenville turnpike.
On TUESDAY, May 31, at Garrett's Hotel, on the Washington turnpike.
Parties desiring to make a sure and profitable investment should make it convenient to attend at the places mentioned on the days named.
Books or Subscription are open daily at the office of WM. K. NIMICK, Treasurer, No. 95 Water street.
my17:10d THOS. STEEL, Secretary.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12:6m

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. mh14:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULZ will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe2:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEORGE R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. ja29:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe2:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ja29:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. STEEL will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja19

☞ CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. ja21-tc

IRON.
GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS.
WAREHOUSE:
No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD,
fe12:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. SPANG ..... C. B. HERRON ..... J. W. CHALFANT.
SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,
ETNA IRON WORKS,
WAREHOUSE:
Nos. 91 and 92 WATER STREET,
ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. LLOYD ..... GEORGE BLACK.
LLOYD & BLACK.
KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Boiler, Sheet, Angle and T Iron.
ALSO,
SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES.
WAREHOUSE: No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts
my26:m PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE: Nos. 120 Water and 158 First streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
JONES & LAUGHLIN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common and best refined, charcoal Merchant Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron, Nails and Spikes.
Also manufacturers of PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PISTON RODS AND PLATES se25

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE: No. 121 WATER STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS.

LAKE SUPERIOR
Copper Mills and Smelting Works.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Speltor, Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate Sheet Iron, Fire, &c.
Constantly on hand Tinman's Machines and Tools.
WAREHOUSE: 140 FIRST and 139 SECOND streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh22

O'HARA BOILER WORKS,
POWERS & CO.,
attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.
Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.
Works corner of Liberty and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. oct7:tf

LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Axes, Shovels, Saws, Picks, Mattocks, &c.
Warehouse: No. 118 WATER street, four doors below Monongahela House,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

VULCAN FORGE.
W. P. PORTER,
MANUFACTURER OF
Steamboat Shafts, Cranks, Piston Rods, Pitman Jaws, Wrists, Locomotive and Car Axles, Anchors, and all kinds of Heavy Forging.
TEMPERANCEVILLE,
my2:1y near Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

MATTHIESSEN & HEGELER,
LASALLE, ILLINOIS,
SMELTERS OF
Slab Zinc, or Spelter,
from
WISCONSIN ZINC ORES.
fe17:6m

BARNDOLLAR & PRICE, (successors to T. J. Craig,) manufacturers and dealers in TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE. Also, TIN AND IRON ROOFERS and JOB WORKERS. Just received, a large assortment of House Furnishing Hardware, such as Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Toilet Ware, Squirrel Cages, Britannia Ware, Waiters, Knives, Forks, Cast Boxes, Knives and Forks, Ice Pitchers, Ice Chests, Bath Tubs, Bird Cages, Parrot Cages, Planished Tin Ware, Fire Irons, Spoon and Fork Boxes, Tea Canisters, Spoons. Also, a large stock of STOVES. ap5

J. M. CORNWELL ..... SAMUEL KERR
CORNWELL & KERR,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
Silver and Brass Platers, and manufacturers of Saddlery and Carriage Hardware.
No. 7 St. Clair street and Duquesne Way, near the Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe2

C. IHMSEN & SONS,
Manufacturers of Every Variety of
VIALS, BOTTLES AND WINDOW GLASS,
BLACK PORTER, WINE and CLARET BOTTLES,
DEMIJOHNS AND MINERAL WATER BOTTLES.
Warehouses, No. 104 Second and 133 First streets
Pittsburgh, Pa. se16-1y

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Looking Glasses, Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings, Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames,
No. 128 Smithfield street, between Fifth and Sixth, Pittsburgh.
VOCAL MUSIC.—H. D. BRECHT, Teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street. dec2-tf

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.—
In days of old, before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The Teeth once lost 'twas such an ill
They died quite broken

Finance and Trade.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

	Bid'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
BANKS.				
Par Val				
50 Exchange			69½	May 4
50 Citizens			61½	" 3
50 Pittsburgh			68	" 4
50 Allegheny			68½	" 5
50 Mechanics			63¾	" 5
50 Iron City			64½	" 5
50 M & M			58	" 5
50 First National	110			$3.75
50 Second National	110			
50 Third National	110			
50 First National, Al'y		110		
50 Manchester Saving			48½	" 4
INSURANCE.				
50 Citizens			61	
42 Western			54	May $2.50
50 Monongahela	34		33	$3.00
50 Eureka	50		49	" $1.00
20 Pittsburgh	34		33	
25 Allegheny			27½	
25 People's	28		28½	
50 Penna		65		
BRIDGE.				
25 Monongahela			27½	
25 St. Clair Street	40	45		
50 Hand Street			50	
50 Mechanic Street				
25 Birmingham			31½	
RAILROAD.				
50 Allegheny Valley	15		15¼	
50 Connellsville	11		12¾	
50 Ohio (indersed)			17	
50 Steubenville	13		13½	15¼
50 Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65		70	65
34 Birmingham				40
20 Citizens				95
GAS.				
50 Pittsburgh				88
25 Allegheny				38
25 Birmingham				31¾
OIL COMPANIES.				
25 Lusco			27	
Adesco				
10 North American		9	11	
BONDS.				
Allegheny County 6's				80½
do Scrip 5's				81
Pittsburgh 5's				78¾
do 6's				90
Allegheny City 6's			100	
do 5's				86½
Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's				105
do 2d mortg			95	
Connellsville 6's				87
Steub. R. R. 6's				75

Our money market is without material change. The demand upon it is light, and the rates are ordinarily six per cent. at bank, and outside ranging from 8 to 10. The movement in general trade is moderate, and in some departments there is increasing action, owing to the great influx of strangers to our city. The high premium on gold has no influence upon business circles here, as it is a settled conviction that speculation or rather gambling in gold is the primary cause of the fluctuations, since military successes do not appear to change the rates. In former times it was safely predicted that an easy working money market in which capital was forced to seek investment at low rates of interest, stocks and all descriptions of solid securities would rise in price and continue until a change in monetary affairs would cause a reaction. The blasts of war have now well nigh prostrated all the old guide posts to financial speculation and we are left without the old land marks to give us any clear view into the future.

—Attention is requested, says the New York *Tribune*, to the terms offered to the present stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company for subscription to a part of the new issue of stock, authorized by the Bond and Shareholders. The total authorized was $3,500,000, of which $1,300,000 will be offered this year. The company earned in 1863 at the rate of 18 per cent. dividend on its stock, and the increased receipts of this year indicate it will earn equal to 20 per cent. on its stock. The policy of 10 per cent dividends, payable quarterly, having been adopted, would leave of net earnings, say about $650,000 applicable to construction. This and the proceeds of 13,000 shares now offered, will suffice to cover the outlay deemed necessary last Winter, before the Board of Shareholders agreed upon altering the terms of reorganization, and in view of scarcity of labor and the enhanced cost of materials, it is deemed sound economy to progress slowly.

—The investigations into the bank note printing bureau, at Washington, are said to have revealed the existence, as circulation, of some Legal Tender notes which had never been stamped nor registered. They had been received across the counter at Rigg's Bank and subsequently exchanged at the Treasury. There is a happy prospect that most of the stolen money will be recovered. One of the thieves was a prudent villain, and invested his share in a handsome brick house in Philadelphia—audaciously selecting it in a block next to that in which the Paymaster himself resided.

—The following is a statement of the number and aggregate capital of banks authorized under the National Currency act of last session in each State:

STATE.	No. Banks.	Agg. Capital.
Connecticut	13	$2,685,000
Illinois	26	2,150,000
Indiana	23	2,269,250
Iowa	17	1,035,000
Kentucky	1	110,000
Kansas	1	100,000
Louisiana	1	500,000
Missouri	5	1,510,000
Minnesota	2	250,000
Massachusetts	31	8,486,000
Maine	13	1,175,000
Michigan	15	1,325,000
Maryland	4	1,010,000
New York City	11 { $9,025,000 }	15,470,000
New York State	74 { 5,545,000 }	
New Jersey	10	1,460,000
New Hampshire	4	450,000
Nebraska	1	50,000
Ohio	77	8,513,450
Pennsylvania	77	8,118,400
Rhode Island	1	200,000
Tennessee	3	230,000
Vermont	7	960,000
Virginia	1	100,000
Wisconsin	13	875,000
West Virginia	2	150,000
District of Columbia	3	500,000
Total	440	$80,736,300

—At Boston yesterday Copper Stocks were steady. Central closed at 68; Columbian at 8; Franklin at 59¼; Hancock at 14; Huron at 41; Menard at 11; Minnesota at 54½; Pewabic at 63½; Pittsburgh at 92½; Quincy at 90; Rockland at 14¾; Superior at 10.

—Kennedy's *Bank Review* for June furnishes a list of late counterfeits, which we copy:

5s on the Merchant's & Mech's Bank, Troy, N. Y., counterfeit. The dies or heads are much lighter than the genuine. The 5s on this bank had better be rejected.

5s on the Exchange Bank, Boston, spurious—vig. Massachusetts coat of arms; 3 in red on the right. The genuine has the word THREE in red letters below the name of the Bank.

5s on the Bellinger Bank, Herkimer, N. Y.—vig. male portrait, large 5 in red each side—on right end female seated with bales, barrels and ship in the distance, FIVE—left end female seated with sheaf of wheat, sickle in her right hand, State arms.

10s on the Ocean Bank, Stonington, Conn. perfect imitation; sorred eagle, shield, &c.; right end 10 and ship; left end sailor with flag, steamer in distance, TEN, locomotive between signatures.

10s on the Lyons Bank, Lyons, N. Y., imitation—large X in centre; right end 10 and female; left end farmer, basket, grain, cradle, etc.

10s on the Safety Fund Bank, Boston, raised from 2s—vig. Arctic scene; men with boat and dogs. The genuine ten has a picture of Ben Franklin setting type, in the lower left corner, and the word ten below the name of bank.

1s on the Farmers' Bank, Troy, N. Y., imitation of genuine—vig. man and woman standing in a square frame; sheaf, altar, anvil, etc. 1 each side.

5s on the Merchants' Bank, Lowell, Mass imitation—vig. eagle and snips in distance; right end ships; left end 5 in upper and lower corners.

20s on the New England Bank, Boston—vig. Indian seated; on right end 20, portrait of Washington; left end, female with wreath.

10s on the Bank of the Republic, Boston, raised from 1s—vig. locating the name of the bank curved above. In the genuine the name of the bank is below the vig. and straight.

1os on the City Bank, Providence, R. I., raised from 2s—vig. boy seated on the ground, cows and sheep; large building on right end.

5s and 10s on the Traders' Bank, Boston, raised from 1s—vig. shipping scene and wharf with name upon it.

5s on the Weybosset Bank, Providence, R. I.—vig. 1 mechanics; on right end 5.

10s on the What Cheer Bank, Providence, R. I., raised from 2s—vig. two horses and colt running loose, buildings in the back ground; 10 in each upper corner, and picture of a female in each lower corner.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

Reported for the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ALLEGHENY, June 2, 1864.

The market during the week was well attended. The offerings were larger than the previous week. Good prices were obtained for all that were disposed of. The high prices in the East have stiffened our own market.

CATTLE were firm and in good demand. The sales that came under our notice were as follows:

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Eli T Armer, sold 31 head at $8 00.
T P Owens, sold 33 head at $7 00.
H A Merrick, sold 65 head at $8 50@9 00.
D Shaffer, sold 9 head at $8 50.
Myers & Bro, sold 65 head at $8 00@9 50.
C marks & Co, sold 40 head at $8 40.
L Rothchild, sold 30 head at $7 75.
Greenwalt & Marks, sold 60 head at $7 50@8 30.
Reagain, sold 36 head at $8 00.
N Carr, sold 45 head at $8 00@9 50.

SHEEP—The market was inactive and the receipts were large. The principle portion was retained. We note sales of 250 head of sinrared at $4.50@6 per cut.

HOGS—There was nothing done worth noting. We note a sale of 100 head to butchers at $7@9 per cut.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Wednesday, June 1st, 1864. }

Since the very complete quotation given in [illegible], we have no changes of consequence to [illegible] and the [illegible] consid[illegible]ers have deferred their visits [illegible] manufactur[illegible]ng, cutting and cigar leaf. [illegible] to [illegible] after the opening of our [illegible]y sale, and the wholesale dealers [illegible] much absorbed in this all excit[illegible] to make much attention to making im[illegible] in their lists of prices. [illegible] comparatively quiet, and pri[illegible]

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Friday, June 3, 1864. }

Business yesterday was dull in all the various departments. The great excitement created by the opening of the Sanitary Fair attracts a good deal of attention. That it will be a success of the largest kind no doubts need be entertained. The weather continues very pleasant for outdoor operations. Our rivers are declining steadily, and the large boats will soon be compelled to land off. Business on the wharf was dull, freights to all points being scarce. Boats have considerable difficulty in picking up a trip. The Julia will be found at the landing this morning. She will return to Zanesville at 4 p. m. Saturday. The Leonidas left for St. Louis with a moderate trip; she has engagements below. The Ontario left for Louisville with a fair trip. The Kate Robinson, for Louisville, had the best trip that left yesterday. The favorite packet America will leave for Nashville to-day. The Major Anderson will leave for Cincinnati on the arrival of the noon train. The Mercury will cut loose this day for Cincinnati. Persons going that way will be on hand. Among the sales we record the following:

ASHES—We continue to notice a firm market with a good demand. We note small sales at the following: soda ash, common, 5¼; Refined 6¼; Nitrate of soda 12c; caustic soda 12½ pearls 12c.

BUTTER—The market was unchanged. The receipts are increasing. The rates for some time past have been governed by the receipts. We note sales of 17 packages at 25@30c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The market has been firm for some days past with sales of 12 bbl at 22c.

FLOUR—There was a fair demand for this article. Holders were firm in their views. The sales footed up to near 600 bbls. In lots prices were, extra $7 00 extra fair $7 50@7 75@8 00; a few choice brands were held at $8 25. The receipts were small.

BACON—We have to notice a firm market with a good demand for lots for local purposes and for export. The stock on hand is being rapidly reduced. Our dealers have so far made a good thing out of the rise. Yesterday the sales were: Shoulders, 7,500 lb at 12¾@13c; Sides, 4,600 lbs at 13¾c for Ribbed; Hams, 6,000 lbs Plain at 17@17½c; Sugar-cured, 5,000 lbs at 20½c; Canvassed do, 18½c.

DRIED BEEF—The market was firm, with sales 1200 lbs Plain at 17¾c; Canvassed do, 18¾c.

MESS PORK was steady, and held at $20 50@20.

GRAIN—We have nothing particular new to notice in regard to this article. The market for some days has been unsettled, with a limited amount of receipts. Wheat, we notice a variety of qualities offering. The best Red will command at mills $1,60, but White $1,70 per bushel. Inferior parcels sold at lower figures. Oats, the receipts are on the increase. We note sales of 120 bushels at 90c. Sales 300 from store, 92@93c. Corn was not so active. The season is now far advanced. Prices have a downward tendency. We note sales of 1200 bushels in lots, 135@138c per bushel. Rye, we note sales of 350 bushels at 164@165c per bushel.

BEANS—Sales of small lots at former prices.

HAY—The receipts have fallen off, and the rates are again looking up; sales 6 loads at the scales at $23@30 ₱ ton.

CHEESE—The market was steady, with a good demand; sales 126 boxes at 14½@16c.

WHISKY—The market was unsettled, with small sales of city rectified at $1 25@1 30.

FISH—The market was firm, with a good local demand; as prices were unchanged we omit them.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL, } Friday, June 4, 1864. }

The market yesterday was inactive. There is no crude in the market to operate with. Prices rule firm; that is, big figures are demanded. Buyers, however, are shy, and are not inclined to take hold at this time; they have no faith in the prices now being demanded being sustained—at all events they will wait and see what will turn up. There was a pond freshet at Oil City on Tuesday, attended with considerable of oil. There was what oil boatmen term "a great jam;" boats were piled up from the mouth of the creek to the dam, a distance of about one mile. A large quantity of bulk oil is said to have been lost; a number of barrel boats were also so jammed up as that it would be impossible to ascertain what the loss will amount to. It will certainly be heavy. No particulars have yet been received. The following is a specimen of the dispatches received:

"Pond freshet Tuesday and large smash!"

Crude—In the absence of sales we can only give the asking rates, which were for bulk, bbls returned, 28c. We heard of an offer of 30c for 500 bbls. The quotation would not be a fair one, as the oil was out of the city and was lying up at the refinery when the offer was made. The purchaser would save the expense and trouble of hauling. For lots, the bbls included, 33c would be a fair quotation.

Refined—We could not learn of a single transaction. Prices were altogether nominal. Bonded, for immediate delivery, 65@66c; Free, 65@66c.

Residuum and Naptha—The Market was unsettled. Prices nominal.

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

North American Co, 162 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.
Hamilton Co, 165 bbls refined, for New York.
Standard Co, 112 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.
Vandevort, I & Co, 150 bbls refined, for New York.
I C Kirkpatrick & Co, 108 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.
Weltenberger, F & Co, 109 bbls refined for Philadelphia.
Brewer, Burke & Co, 201 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

R G Long, 176 bbls; Pennock & Ball, 407 bbls; J Gallagher, 47 bbls; R Ray, 13; total, 643.

Pennsylvania Central Stock Yards.

Reported for the Pittsburgh Commercial.

EAST LIBERTY, June 2, 1864.

The market during the week was somewhat unsettled; the extravagant prices that ruled in the eastern markets caused drovers to forward their supplies east in preference to parting with them here. The sales were larger than the previous week at full rates. The eastern markets for the past two weeks have been ruled entirely by speculators who have purchased up pretty much all the stock that was offered before they reached the regular market yards. The cattle we noticed at our last visit was, generally speaking, of the best description

HOGS—were plenty and commanded good round figures. For particulars see another part of this report.

SHEEP—Was plenty. They were generally sent east. The following are the official accounts of the receipts for the past week:

Cattle	3,690 head.
Sheep	5,118 "
Hogs	8,759 "
Horses	221 "
Mules	50 "

CATTLE—The sales were not large. The market, however, ruled very firm. All good stock offered found ready purchasers. The largest portion was forwarded East by rail.

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

J. B. Huff sold 18 head at $8 00@9 25.
Holmes & Co. sold 132 head at $8 62.
Holmes & Co. sold 18 head at $8 25.
Gregg & Co. sold 40 head at $8 00.
W. M. Rice & Co. sold 120 head at $8 50.
A. M. Fulton bought 116 head at $7 25.

HOGS—Were plenty. The amount sold in our market was not large. Prices ruled almost the same as last week.

SALES OF HOGS PER WT.

Holmes & Co. sold 50 head at $8.75.
Holems & Co. sold 150 head at 8.75
Holems & Co. sold 103 head at 8.50
Holems & Co. sold 223 head at 8.62
Gilchrist & Co. sold 100 head at 7.50
Krouse & Co. sold 150 head at 7.50.

SHIPPED TO NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

Tilden & Co. shipped through, 1 F Beeyen thaler to the above named cities 1,500 head.

SHEEP—The receipts were large, exceed ng 800 head. The demand was limited. The principle portion remained unsold; we heard of one sale of sheared, sold by Messrs. Glass & Holmes of 184 head at $6.50 per cut.

Chicago Highwines Market.

Received 800 bbls. The market during the week has ruled active and firm, and prices have advanced 2@3c ₱ gallon since the date of our last weekly review. The sales during week were as follows:

	bbls. sold.	Price.
May 25	2,000	$1,20 @1,22
" 26	2,100	1,21½@1,22
" 27	3,900	1,21 @1,22½
" 28	2,700	1,21½@1,22
" 30	3,700	1,22½@1,24½

There was an active inquiry for Highwines and the market opened at an advance of ½ ₱ gallon, but it closed quiet at yesterday's extreme prices. The sales were 200 bbls (early) at $1 25; 600 bbls at $1 24½; 1,200 bbls, in lots, at $1 24, closing firm at $1 24.

Cincinnati Coal Market.

There has been no change in the market; the demand from consumers has been good, and fully up to the supply, at 20c per bushel for the best grades by the boat load, and 25@27c delivered to consumers. The lower grades sell 2@3c below these quotations.

Chicago Pig Iron Market.

PIG IRON—There has been a moderate demand for iron during the past week, and owing to the high rates of gold, prices rule higher $3 50 per ton on all descriptions. Market in fair supply. We quote:

Scotch Pig, No 1	$72 50
Massillion, No. 1	72 50
Massillion No 2	67 50
Union Pig Iron, A, No 1	72 50
Union Pig Iron, No. 2	70 00
Union Pig Iron, B No. 2	65 00
Lake Superior	72 50@75 00

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

Iron—The market for Pig Metal is dull and neglected, and to effect sales to any extent, lower prices would have to be submitted to. There is not much offering, but prices are nearly nominal at $52@53 ₱ ton, cash, for the three numbers. Nothing doing in Scotch Pig. Manufactured Iron the demand is good, and prices well maintained and firm, the mills generally being well off for orders.

Cincinnati Pig Iron Market.

The demand for Pig has been fair and fully up to the offerings. We quote Ohio hot blast at $65, and cold blast at $73@75 per ton. Bar is firm at 7c for common, and 8¼c for charcoal. Sheet Iron, t@11½c.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The tobacco fair opened on Wednesday, and we learn that nully 500 hhds of choice leaf, for manufacturing, shipping, cutting and cigar leaf, are to be entered for competition for the liberal prices offered by the State Agricultural Society; also by private parties. The sales are, we believe, to take place as made by the various warehouse men, while the committees decide as to who wins the prizes. Samples of the tobacco, all duly labelled, are on exhibition in the church building, on Eighth street.

New York Petroleum Market.

Petrolenm—This market continues active, and prices, though not quotably higher, are firmly sustained; sales of 200 bbls Refined in bond at 65c, and 500 bbls Free Refined at 77c. We quote Crude at 40@41c; Refined in bond, 64 @65c, and Spirits at 33@38c. A circular of this date remarked that the market during the week has been in a state of great excitement, and prices have advanced materially, in part owing to a reduced supply, but chiefly in consequence of the rise in the gold market. The sales for export have been enormous, leaving scarcely any available stock on hand. We quote the leading transactions at 64@65c for Refined, in bond, on the spot, and 40@41c for Crude; in Philadelphia 62@63½c for Refined, and 38@39½c for Crude. Our reference correspondent at Titusville, under date of May 27, reports as follows: Crude, $7 50, and rather scarce. No new wells have been struck during the past week. Large numbers of wells are being sunk, and the production is increasing every week. Bbls, $2 50@$3. Roads good, and oil moving up by way of the Miller Farm quite fast. The following are the receipts at, and the exports from New York, of Petroleum, for the week and since January 1:

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.
Receipts, bbls	17,753	283,001
Exports, bbls	15,481	129,702
Exports from Phila'd since Jan. 1		43,165

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

Sales of Leaf Tobacco at Bodmann's Warehouse were 40 hhds and 10 boxes as follows: 10 hhds Kentucky Leaf, Lugs and Trash, viz: 3 at $6 00@7 25, 4 at $8 00@10 25, 3 at $10 50@13 00, 1 at $11 50@15 50, 2 at $16 00@19, 12 hhds Virginia Leaf and Lugs, viz: 2 at $7 00, 3 at $10 50, 1 at $17 00, 1 at $18 25, 1 at $18 50, 1 at $20 00, 1 at $20, 1 at $38, 1 at $48. 10 hhds Ohio, private sale, at $9 25; 10 boxes Virginia, ranging from $5 to $28.

Providence Market.

Wool market firm, with more doing. Sales of the week, 46,000 lbs fleece at 85; 19,000 do foreign at 78c.

Printing Cloths—Market firm and active. Goods advanced last week about 2c per yard. The following are the sales:

6,000 pieces	38x32	14½	7,000	do	60x64	19½
17,000	do	50x80	16	9,000	do	do	19½
5,000	do	do	16¼	10,000	do	do	20
3,000	do	do	16¾	4,000	do	64x64	19
4,000	do	do	17	5,000	do	do	19¼
5,000	do	do	17	5,000	do	do	19½
4,000	do	60x64	18¼	10,000	do	do	19¾
3,000	do	do	18½	15,000	do	do	20

Oil City Oil Report.

MONDAY EVENING, May 30, 1864.

Prices have slightly advanced since our last report, and business is rather lively. The news from the East in regard to Oil continues to favor holders, and the markets are generally bare. Holders are firm in their views, and are asking an advance over last week's prices.

We have no new wells to report this week. The oil is now coming and falling. The roads are getting in good order.

The ruling rates at the wells are from $7 25 to $7 50 per bbl, and $10 at this point, packages included.

New barrels, $2 50@3 00.

The market closes firm. The river is too low for steamboats, and is falling fast. Weather cool and pleasant.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 1.

Money steady and easy at six per cent; sterling firmer at 207@208; Gold firmer, opening at 89¾ advancing to 91¾, closing heavy at 90¾. Government stocks firmer with more doing. 5-20 coupons sold at 7-30 annum rates, October and April, 110; Stocks better.

Mo. 6s	70¾	M. C	143¼
Cumb. Coal prfd	82¾	M. S	96
Pacific Mail	236	Ill. Cen. Scrip	128¾
N. Y. Central	103	C. & R. I	113½
Erie	113	T. & Wabash	71
do prfd	109	Chic. & U. S	59¼
Hudson	111½	Do prfd	92
Reading	109¾		

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 2.

COTTON—Steady, sales 100 bales middling.

FLOUR—$8@8,15 for extra, $8,25@9 for trade brand. Market closing steady, including 8,000 bbls for June and July at $7,50.

WHISKY—Nominal, declined change, 135@131 for State, and 131@132 for Westtrn.

WHEAT—A limited supply and 1c higher, 160 @165 for Chesepeake, 164@168 for Mill Club, 172@ 179 for White. Winter Wheat in demand. Sales of 53000 bush at 166@167, and 20000 bush at 169c.

CORN—Scarce and 1@2c better, at $1 62@1 70 for inferior to prime new mixed Western and yellow on spot, and 1 car arrive.

OATS—Active and firm, at 89@90c for Western.

COFFEE—Heavy. Rio, 42c.

SUGAR—Dull. Cuba and Muscavado, part in bond, 10½c.

PETROLEUM—Very firm but quiet. Crude, for July, 40@41; Refined, in bond, quoted at 63c.

WOOL—Quiet and and firm

PORK—Somewhat excited and higher, at $30@ 30 50 for mess; $29 50@30 for old do; $32@32 25 for new do; $24 5.@25 for old and new prime; $21 50 for prime.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 2.

FLOUR—Unchanged, with a moderate demand at $6 65@6 75 for Superfine.

WHEAT—Dull at $1 48@1 52 for Red, and $165 to $1 70 for White.

CORN—Rather firm, at $1 10 to $1 20 for Ear, and $1 15 to $1 16 for Shelled.

OATS—Dull at 82.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 30.

PORK—Good demand for Mess at 30.

LARD—Sold at 19¼.

SIDES—Bulk at 12c. Not much doing in the market, and other articles generally, were quiet.

GROCERIES—Steady demand.

MONEY—Tight, rates 1 per cent higher. Gold, 90c, Silver, 75@77c.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, June 2.

FLOUR—Less active and unchanged.

WHEAT—Firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 46; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 40@1 41; No. 1 do, $1 45.

CORN—Active at 1@2c higher; No. 1 at 1 27 active, at 1 42 for No. 1 on spot and $1 43 for yellow.

WHISKY—Dull and inactive; held at $1 25.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Close and a shade higher. New York Wheat, 1½@1½c; Corn, 1½@1½c.

LAKE IMPORTS—Flour, 13,000; Wheat, 113,412; Corn, 229,00; Oats, 60,00).

CANAL EXPORTS—Flour, 2,640; Wheat, 101,510; Corn, 19,920; Oats, 4,280.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.—E Hazelton, 49 bxs cheese; Wm Hastage, 26 do do; J Van Gorder, 23 do do; Potter & Co, 60 do do; R Dalzell, 20 do do; Sigmyer & Co, 49 do do; I H Voigt, 20 do do; Jones & Co, 18 bdls bandies; A J Leckler, 11 bbls eggs; Godfrey & Co, 21 sacks rags; J Dilworth, 15 bxs tobacco; Evgt & Co, 8 bbls flaxseed; Schultz, Son & Co, 26 bxs cheese; J B Canfield, 43 bxs cheese; J B Murphy, 7 sks potatoes; H T Kennedy, 140 sacks wheat, 1yer 32 sks and 10 bus potatoes; Bay & Hall, 8 bales feathers; H. Riddle 8 boxes cheese, Bakewell P. & Co. 49 bbls sand, Wm. Dalworth 19 pkgs machinery; C. G. Hussey, 1,831 pcs blooms; Wm. Stewart Hot oil lumber, Fleming & Co, 3 15 sacks rags; Pennock, Ball & Co., 55 bbls oil; Bingham S. & Co., 164 sacks car corn; H. McChesney 72 sacks; P. H. Lanuman 11 pkgs; J. Knox & Co, Ball & Co, 1 car corn.

Imports Per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin & Co, 1 car iron; B L Fannestock & Co, 6 bbls oil; Lyday & Co, 2 bbls refined oil; R McGuth, 2 do do; Jos Beale, 50 do; Wheat & Meredith, 27 do do; Bonbes.

Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R.—Hitchcock & Co, 327 sks oats; C Kieler, 15 bdls d kips; Phillips & Best, 46 bdls sand; Kier T Co, 2 cars pig iron; Lyday & Co, 12 sks oats; Bingham & Co, 20 bdls flour; McBane & Co, 48 sacks oats, 27 do corn; Lydary & Co, 1 car staves; D Darn, 5 pkgs; Godfrey & Clark, 38 sks rags; W H Smith, 15 bdls paper; Bockstahler & Long, 1 harvester complete; A Holstein, 17 bdls green hides; R Robison & Co, 10 bxs soap; M W Rankin; 15 do do; Wm Noble & Co, 31 bales husks, Spencer & McKay, 400 bags barley; Hitchcock, McCreery & Co, 1 car corn.

SANITARY FAIR.

PRICES OF ADMISSION TO THE FAIR.—The Executive Committee has fixed the following schedule of prices for admission to the Fair:

To Floral Hall, 50 cents.

To Dinning Hall, 50 cents, including meal.

To either Ladies' Bazaar, Monitor Hall, Mechanics' Hall, Picture Gallery, or Old Curiosity Shop—single tickets 25 cents, or package of 5 tickets for $1.

On Wednesday, the 1st day of June, it is intended to open the Fair immediately after the inaugurating ceremonies in the afternoon. No goods will be sold on that evening.

Tickets admitting children under 12 years of age to each of the buildings, except the Dining Hall and the Auditorium, will be sold for 10 cents each.

The price of tickets to the Auditorium will be regulated according to the nature of the entertainments, and will be announced from time to time.

THE IRON COMMITTEE OF THE GREAT CENTRAL FAIR for the SANITARY COMMISSION, to be held in Philadelphia early in June, will be happy to receive from the manufacturers of Pittsburgh, donations of IRON, STEEL, COPPER, OR other metals, to be exhibited during the Fair, and at the close sold for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission.

Donations should be forwarded so as to reach here not later than the 1st of June, and may be addressed to ANDREW WHEELER,

Chairman Iron Committee Great Central Fair, Philadelphia. my23:6—

SHOENBERGER GALLERY.—THE PRIVATE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS of the late Mr. Shoenberger, Esq., No. 125 Penn street, will be opened every day for exhibition during the Fair, from ten a. m. to four o'clock p. m. The proceeds for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission.

Tickets at the door $1. jun1-1w

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,

SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, my18

JAMES DAIN.....JAMES K. DAIN.

EXCELSIOR OMNIBUS AND LIVERY STABLE, 410 PENN street,

JAMES DAIN & SON, Proprietors.

Omnibuses and Carriages furnished for all trains. Also, Carriages for Weddings, Funerals and Parties at short notice, and reasonable rates. Stable open day and night. ap28

AN ORDINANCE PROHIBITING MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Manchester, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this ordinance it shall not be lawful for boys or other persons to throw stones in any of the public streets, lanes, alleys, or on vacant lots in this borough, or to deface or otherwise injure any public or private buildings, fencing, shade trees, tree boxes, or other public or private property by writing, scratching, marking or cutting, in any manner whatever, under a penalty of not less than five or more than fifty dollars for each and every offence, said penalty to be recovered as penalties of like amounts are by law recoverable, one-half to be paid to the informant, the balance to be paid into the Borough Treasury. In default of payment of said fine, on conviction, said offender shall be committed to the county jail for a period of not less than ten or more than twenty days. It shall be the duty of the Borough Constable to arrest all boys or other persons found violating the provisions of this ordinance and prosecute them to conviction. All ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting with this be and are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Council on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1864.

Attest: JAS. MILLER, Clerk pro tem. W. S. SPRATT, Burgess. Manchester, May 18, my20

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Manchester	May 21	New York	Liverpool
Hansa	May 21	New York	Southampton
Louisiana	May 21	New York	Liverpool
North American	May 24	Quebec	Liverpool
Africa	May 25	Boston	Liverpool
Britannia	May 25	New York	Liverpool
Hecla	May 25	New York	Liverpool
City of London	May 27	New York	Liverpool
Germania	May 27	New York	Southampton
Persia	June 1	New York	Liverpool
Caledonia	June 1	New York	Glasgow
America	June 4	New York	Southampton
Asia	June 8	Boston	Liverpool
Teutonia	June 11	New York	Southampton
Australasian	June 15	New York	Liverpool
Bremen	June 18	New York	Southampton
Saxonia	June 26	New York	Southampton
Hansa	July 2	New York	Southampton
Baltic	July 9	New York	Southampton
America	July 16	New York	Southampton
Germania	July 23	New York	Southampton
New York	July 30	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Aug 13	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Aug 27	New York	Southampton
America	Sept 10	New York	Southampton
New York	Sept 24	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct 9	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct 22	New York	Southampton
America	Nov 5	New York	Southampton
New York	Nov 19	New York	Southampto
Bremen	Dec 3	New York	Southampto
Hansa	Dec 17	New York	Southampto

FROM EUROPE.

Westminster	May 4	Liverpool	New York
America	May 11	Southampton	New York
Glasgow	May 11	Liverpool	New York
City of Limerick	May 11	Liverpool	New York
Asia	May 14	Liverpool	New York
Kedar	May 17	Liverpool	New York
Teutonia	May 17	Southampton	New York
Australasian	May 21	Liverpool	New York
Virginia	May 24	Liverpool	New York
Bremman	May 25	Southampton	New York
Europa	May 28	Liverpool	Boston
Saxonia	May 31	Southampton	New York
Scotia	June 1	Liverpool	New York
Hansa	June 8	Southampton	New York
Hanseatic	June 14	Southampton	New York
America	June 15	Southampton	New York
Germania	June 28	Southampton	New York
New York	July 6	Southampton	New York
Bremen	July 20	Southampton	New York
Hansa	Aug. 3	Southampton	New York
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New York
New York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New York
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New York
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New York
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New York
New York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New York
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New York
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New York
America	Dec. 21	Southampton	New York

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Lewis	Monongahela.
Bayard	Peebles	Monou. city.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.
Julia	Coulson	Zanesville.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Kate Robinson	Robinson	Louisville.
Leonidas	Cox	St. Louis.
Ontario	Herron	Louisville.

THE RIVER—Last evening at twilight there were five feet water in the channel and falling. The weather was pleasant.

The packet Clara Poe, Capt. Thomas Poe, is announced for St. Louis on Saturday.

THE steamer Julia will be found at the landing this morning. She will return to Zanesville at 4 p. m., on Saturday.

THE fine packet Mercury, Capt. James Melon, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville on this day. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of experienced officers.

The splendid side-wheel passenger steamer "Major Anderson," Capt C. A. Dravo, leaves to-day for Cincinnati on the arrival of the eastern train. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations. She makes her trips with great regularity and has established herself as a great favorite. Capt. Dravo understands his business in all its details. He has a fine first rate assistant in Capt. Andrew Robinson, who does the honors of the office.

THE favorite passenger steamer America, Captain Thomas H. Golding, is announced for Charlesville and Nashville on Saturday morning.